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O F
ENGLISH WORDS
NOT
GENERALLY USED,

WITH
Their Significations and Original, in
two ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUES,

THE ONE
Of such as are proper to the Northern, the
other to the Southern COUNTIES.

WITH
An Account of the preparing and refining such
METALS and MINERALS as are gotten in
ENGLAND.

The THIRD EDITION, Augmented with many
Hundreds of Words, Observations, Letters, &c.

By JOHN RAY, F. R. S.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. TORBUCK, in *Clare-Court, Drury-Lane*; O. PAYNE and T. WOODMAN, in *New-Round-Court*, in the *Strand*. M. DCC. XXXVII.

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Prof Charles Chiot Norton*

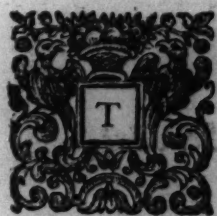
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TO HIS
HONOURED FRIEND,
PETER COURTHOPE, Esq;
OF
DANNY in SUSSEX.

S I R,



HO' I need no other Motive to induce me to present You with this Collection of *English* Words, but that I might take Occasion publickly to own my Obligations to You, as well for Your long-continued Friendship, as for the Assistance you have some time afforded me in those Studies to which I am, I think, naturally inclined; yet one Circumstance did more especially lead me to make Choice of You for its Patron; and that is, that You were the first who contributed to it, and indeed the Person

DEDICATION.

who put me upon it; and so, it being in good measure your own, I have Reason to hope, that You will favourably accept it. I confess the Work is so inconsiderable, that I am somewhat ashamed to prefix Your Name before it; but having nothing else left of my own, which I design to trouble the World with, as not knowing whether I may live so long as to perfect what I have now before me, I chuse rather to present You with this, than lose the Honour of being known to have such a Friend, or neglect the Duty of making Acknowledgments where they are due, especially having already made Presents of this Nature to others of my Friends, which is enough to excuse this Dedication intended to do other Purposes, by

S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

J. RAY.



P R E F A C E.



SINCE the publishing this Collection of local Words, in the Year 1674. which were hastily gathered up by me, I received a Letter from my worthy Friend Mr. Francis Brokesby, some time Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and since Rector of Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, attended with a large Catalogue of Northern Words, their Significations, and Etymologies, to be added to a second Edition of this Collection, if it ever came to be reprinted; which then I did not expect that it would. But since it hath found so favourable Acceptance among the Ingenious, that the former Impression being dispersed and exhausted, a new one is desired by the Bookseller concerned; I readily entertained the Motion, that I might enrich my Book, and recommend it to the Reader by so considerable an Edition, as also procure my Friend the Praise due to his Pains and Performance. And lest I myself should defraud him, and intervert any Part thereof, I hold myself obliged to advertise the Reader, that the greatest Part of the Words added to the Northern Collection are owing to him, tho' his Name be not subjoined. The rest are a Supplement of such Words observed by the learned and ingenious, my honoured and dear Friend, Dr. Tancred Robinson, as he found wanting in Mr.

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Brokesby's Catalogue. The greatest Part of the additional Words in the Southern Collection were contributed by my ingenious Friends Mr. Nicholas Jekyll of Sibble Heveningham, and Mr. Mansell Courtman, Minister of Castle Heveningham, in Essex. Since the Copy of this Collection was out of my Hands, and delivered to the Bookseller in order to the Printing of it, I received three Catalogues of local Words, two from my learned and worthily esteemed Friend, Mr. Edward Lloyd of Oxford, one drawn up by himself, of British Words, parallel to some of the Northern Words in this Collection; from which, probably, the Northern might be derived; the other communicated to him by Mr. Tomlinson of Edmund-Hall, a Cumberland Gentleman. The third from Mr. Wilkinson, a Bookseller in Fleetstreet, London, Owner of the Copy of this Collection, sent him from Mr. William Nicholson, an ingenious Minister, living in Cumberland. I found in it many Words already entered in my Collection, the most of which I thought fit to omit though had they came timely enough they might have been useful to me, because they contain many Parallels in the Teutonick, Cimbrick, and old Gothick Languages, which might have been added in their Places. Some Words I also observed therein of common and general use in most Counties of England, at least where I have lived or conversed, which I also omitted (because it is not my Design to write an English Glossary) but yet shall here mention them.

Benison for Benediction, which is not unusual among our elegant Writers.

Blume, or Bloom for Blossom.

A Bowre, for an Arbour, because made of Bows, or, as they usually spell it, Boughs of Trees; though, I confess, with us it is used neither for a House, nor for a Room.

A Brigge, for a Bridge, used at Cambridge. It is but a Difference of Dialect.

Childermas Day, for Innocents Day.

A Corse,

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A Corfe, for a dead Body, which, in my Opinion, is originally nothing but Corps.

A Cragge, probably from the British Craig.

To Cun, or Con thanks; to give thanks.

Deft, for Neat, pretty.

Fangs, for Claws, Clutches, is a general Word.

To Fleer, or Flyre; to laugh slyly, to jeer.

Gear, or Geer, for Cloaths, Accoutrements, Harness. So Women call the Linen, and what else they wear upon their Head, Head-gear; Gear is also used for Trumpery, Rubbish, so as Stuff is. Goodly Gear.

A Glead, for a Kite, which he, very probably, deduces from gliding.

The Word Grave is not used in the South for digging with a Spade, but it is appropriated to cutting upon Metal. But a Grave, i. e. Sepulcrum, is a Pit digged with a Spade, and we say, a Spade-graft, or a Spit-deep. And a Groove is a Furrow, made in Wood, or Metal by Joyners, Smiths, or other Artificers.

Groats, for great Oatmeal, is a general Word.

Gripe, the same with Grupe, is frequently used with us for sulcus, fossula, illex.

Harrying the Country, is also generally used for wasting, plundering, spoiling it by any means. There is a sort of Puttock called a Hen-harrier from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of Poultry.

Than hie you, for haste you; nothing more common.

Lugs, for Ears, is a general, but derisory Word. With Hair in Characters, and Lugs in Text. Cleveland's Poems.

Neb, is of frequent Use, tho' not for the Nose of a Man, yet for the Bill of a Bird, and metaphorically for the Point of a Pen, or the long and slender Nose of any Vessel.

To Nip, for to press between the Fingers and Thumb, not using the Nails; or with any Instrument that is flat, as Tongs, or the like. To press between Things that are edged, is called pinching.

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A Reek, with us signifies not a Smoke, but a Steam arising from any Liquor or moist Thing heated.

Sad, is used also for heavy, spoken of Bread that rises not, or the like.

A Strand, for a Shore, or Bank of Sand, whence the Strand in London; and a Ship is said to be Stranded.

Uncouth, is commonly used for absurd, incongruous.

Warre, for beware, as War Heads, or Horns.

Wented, for Acid, or a little changed, spoken of Wort.

To Whittle Sticks, to cut off the Bark with a Knife, to make them White. Hence also a Knife is, in Derision, called a Whittle.

Willie, subtile, deceitful.

I was the less scrupulous of omitting these Words, because the Gentleman himself intends to publish with a History of the Kingdom of Northumberland, a large North-humbrick Glossary.

To these I might add some Words I observed in Mr. Hickes's Islandish Dictionary, by him noted for Northern Words, v. To Banne, i. e. to Curse. To make a Dinne, i. e. a Noise, which we in Essex pronounce Dean, and is in frequent use. A Fang, for a Claw, or Paw.

Germ - A Frosh, for a Frog. Galts, and Gelts, or, as they here pronounce it, Yelts, for young Sows before they have had their first Fare of Pigs. To Yell, i. e. to cry out hideously, to howl. To Glow, i. e. to be hot. To Heave, i. e. to lift up. The Huls of Corn, i. e. the Chaffe, or covering from Hill, to cover. To Lamme, i. e. to beat.

These Gentlemen being, I suppose, North-Countrymen, and, during their Abode in the Universities, or elsewhere, not happening to hear those Words used in the South, might suppose them to be proper to the North. The same Error I committed myself in many Words that I put down for Southern, which afterwards I was advised were of use also in the North, viz. Arders, Auk, and Aukward, to Brimme, Bucksome, Chizzle, Clever, a Cob-

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a Cob-Iron, a Cotterel, to Cour down, to Cope, Crank, it Dares, or Dears, a Dibble, a Dool, Feabberies, to Goyster, Hogs for Sheep, a Jarre, to Play, i. e. to Boyl, Shie, Temse-bread.

In the same Islandish Dictionary, I find also some Northern Words not entered in my Catalogue, viz.

The Eand, Spiritus, à Cimbrico Ande. To Byg, ædificare, Bigd habitatio. To Britten Beef, to break the Bones of it, A S. Brittan frangere. The Ey-breess, Palpebræ Ey-lids, Scot. Bran ab Island, Brun. We use Ey-brows for Supercilia. To Dwine away, Gradatim perire, inde Dwindle Dimin. à Duyn Islandico, Cesso, deficio. Easles, Boreal. Isles, Cinis ignitus, scintillans ab Island. Eysa. We in Essex use Easles for the hot Embers, or, as it were, burning Coals of Straw only. A Fell, mons. Fournes fells, the Fell-foot. Ab Islandico Fel, Acclivitas.

Fliggurs Ebor. Young Birds that can fly, fledge, Isl. Fleigur Volatilis.

The Gowk, the Cuckow, Island. Gaukur.

Nowt-gelt, Tributum pro pecore solutum.

A Nab, Summitus rupis vel montis. Island Gnypa.

Heasy, Raucus, Isl. Hæse Raucitas.

To Helle Water, Effundere aquam. Island. Helle, heltre, fundo.

A Whreak, Tussis, a hauking, Sreatio. Island. Hroak, Sputum.

To Ream, manum ad aliquid capiendum exporrigo. Island. Hremme, Unguibus rapia.

To Reouse, commendare.

Axel-tooth, Dens molaris, Island, Jaxel, idem.

Yaud Eboracensibus a Horse, a Jade.

To Lek, Stillo, Island. Lek.

The Fire lowes, i. e. Flames Eboracensibus. Germ. Lohe, Flamma.

The Munne, the Mouth. Island. Munnur.

In Sir Thomas Brown's eighth Tract, which is of Languages, there are several Words mentioned as of common

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common Use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East-Angle Countries, and not of general, viz. Bawnd, Bunny, Thurk, Enemmis, Sammodithee, Mawther, Kedge, Seel, Straft, Clever, Matchly, Dere, Nicked, Stingy, Non eore, Fef, Thepes, Gosgood, Camp, Sibrit, Fangast, Sap, Cothish, Thokish, Bide owe, Paxwax.

*Of some of these the forementioned Mr. Hickes, gives an Account in the Preface to his Saxon Grammar, as Bunny, a swelling upon a Stroke, or Blow, on the Head, or elsewhere, which he parallels with the Gothick Bango ulcus, and the Islandish Ban, a Wound, and Ben vibex. We in Essex call it a Boine on the Head. Bunny is also used as a flattering Word *παρουσιν* to Children. Bawnd tumens, as his Head is bound, his Head is swollen, from the forementioned Islandish Word Bon. Thurk, or Thark, is plainly from the Saxon *deork*, dark Enemmis, *nè, ne forte*, as Spar the Door, Enemmis he come, i. e. lest he come, he deduces probably from *Eigenema* or *Einema* an Adverb of excluding or excepting, now in use among the Islanders. Sammodithu, a Form of Salutation signifying, tell me how do you, probably may be nothing but the Saxon *ræg me hu ðerþu*, rapidly pronounced, as we say Muchgooditte, for Much good do it you. Mawther I take to be our Mother, a Girl, or young Maid, of which I rather approve Sir Henry Spelman's Account, which see in my Collection. Seel Tempus, entered in the Collection. Straft, *iratus, irâ exclamans*, Islandis at Straffa est objurgare, corripere, increpare. Matchly, Perfectly, well. Islandis Maatlega, Magtlega, Sax. Mihtilice, *valdè*, mightily. To Dere or Dare, entered in the Collection. Noneare, *modò. Isl. Nunær*. [Ere seems to signify in old English before, as in Ere-now, and in Ere-while, i. e. before now, before time, and ere I go, i. e. before I go, of which yore seems to be but a Dialect, in Days of Yore. So non-ere may be not before now] To Camp. To play at Football. Sax. Camp is striving, and Campian to strive*

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strive, or contend. *This Word for this Exercise, extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. Sibriit is entered in the Collection. This Author makes it a Compound of Sib and byrht manifest. Angl. to Bruit, apud Salopienses to Brit, to divulge and spread abroad; I should rather make it a Compound of Sib and ritus. Fangast, a marriageable Maid, viro matura & q. virum jam expetens; perchance from Fengan, or Fangan, Sax. To take, or catch, and Aast Love, as much as to say, as taken with Love, or capable of Love. To bide owe, pœnas dare; unde constat, saith be, bide profluxisse à Saxonico wyte, quod pœnam, mulctam, supplicium significat. The other Words which he leaves to others to give an Account of, are Kedge, for brisk, budge; Clever, neat, elegant. See the Collection; to nick, to hit the Time right, I nick'd it, I came in the nick of Time, just in Time. Nick and Notch, i. e. Crena are synonymous Words, and to nick a thing seems to me to be originally no more than to hit just the Notch or Mark, scopum petere, Stingy, pinching, sordid, narrow-spirited, I doubt whether it be of antient Use, or Original, and rather think it to be a newly-coined Word. To fest, to persuade, or endeavour to persuade. We in Essex, use fessing, for putting, thrusting, or obtruding a thing upon one, donum, or Merces, obtrudere, but for the Etymon, or Original, I am to seek; Gosgood, i. e. Yeast or Barm, is nothing but God's-good (Bonum Divinum) as they pronounce the Word in Suffex and Kent, where it is in use; it is also called Beer-good. Thepes is the same with Febes, or Feaberries, i. e. Gooseberries, a Word used also in Cheshire, as Gerard witnesseth in his Herbal; but what Language it owes its Original to is farther to be enquired. Cothish, Morose, and Thokish, slothful, sluggish, I have no Account to give of. Paxwax, for the Tendon, or aponeurosis to strengthen the Neck, and bind the Head to the Shoulders, I have nothing to say to, but that it is a Word not confined to Norfolk, or Suffolk, but far spread over England; used, to my Knowledge, in Oxfordshire.* As

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As for the Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes, inserted in the first Edition of this Book, I thought fit to omit them in this; because they were very imperfect, and since much more fully given in the Histories of Birds and Fishes published by us; besides, if God grant Life and Health, I may put forth a particular methodical Synopsis of our English Animals and Fossils with Characteristick Notes, and Observations upon them, which will swell to a considerable Volume, our Insects being more numerous than the Plants of this Island.



A COL



A
COLLECTION
O F
LOCAL WORDS,
Proper to the
North and South Counties.



A
O *Adle* or *Addle* ; to earn ; from
the ancient *Saxon* Word *Ed-lean*, a
Reward, Recompence or Requital.

After-maths ; the Pasture after
the Grass hath been mowed. In
other Places called *Roughins*.

Agate ; *Ches*. Just going, as I
am Agate. *Gate* in the Northern Dialect signifies a
Way ; so that *Agate* is at or upon the Way.

Alantom ; At a Distance.

Amell ; Among, betwixt, contracted from a
Middle ; or perchance from the *French* Word *Mesler*,
signifying

signifying to mingle, whence our *English Medley* is derived. Some pronounce it *ameld*.

Anauntrins; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from *An*, for if, and *Auntrins* contracted from *Peradventure*.

Anent; over-against, concerning. A Word of frequent use among the *Scots*. Some deduce it from the Greek *ἑναντίον*, *ἑναντίον* *Oppositum*. Nec malè sanè (inquit Skinnerus in *Etymologico Linguae Anglicanae*) si vel, soni vel, sensus Convenientissimè respicias. Sed quo commercio Græci Scotis totius Europæ Longitudine distitis Vocabula impertiri potuerunt? Mallem igitur deducere ab A S. Nean Prope, additâ particulâ initiali otiosa A.

An *Arain*; a Spider, à Lat. *Aranea*. It is used only for the larger Kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamshire*.

Arf; Afraid.

An *Ark*; A large Chest to put Corn or Fruit in, like the Bing of a Buttery; from the *Latin* Word *Arca*.

Arles or *Earles*; Earnest, an *Arles-penny*, an Earnest-penny, from the *Latin* Word *arrha*.

An *Arr*; A Skar. *Pock-arrs*, the Marks made by the small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to North and South.

Arvill-Supper; A Feast made at Funerals; in part still retained in the North.

An *Asker*; A Newt, or *Eft*, *Salamandra aquatica*.

Astite; Anon, shortly, or as soon, i. e. *As Tide*. *Tide*, in the North, signifies soon, and *tider* or *titter*, sooner. *The tider* (that is the sooner) you come, the *tider* you'll go; from the *Saxon* *Tid*, signifying Time, which is still in use, as in *Shrove-tide*, *Whitsun-tide*, &c.

As *Afly*; As willingly.

An *Attercob*; A Spider's Web. *Cumberland*.

Aud-farand; Children are said to be so, when grave or witty, beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age.

Aud;

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Aud ; Old. Var. Dial. as *Caud* for Cold, *Wauds* for Wolds, *Aum* for Elm. And *Farand* the Humour or Genius, *Ingenium*

Average ; The breaking of Corn Fields ; Eddish, Roughings. *Average* in Law, signifies either the Beasts which Tenants and Vassals were to provide their Lords for certain Services ; or that Money that was laid out by Merchants to repair the Losses suffered by Shipwreck ; and so it is deduced from the old Word *Aver* [*Averium*] signifying a labouring Beast ; or *Averia*, signifying Goods or Chattels, from the French *Avoir*, to have or possess. But in the Sense we have used it, it may possibly come from *Haver*, signifying Oats ; or from *Averia*, Beasts, being as much as Feeding for Cattle, Pasturage.

Aum, Elm. Var. Dial.

An *Aumbry*, or *Ambry*, or *Aumery* ; A Pantry, or Cupboard to set Victuals in ; *Skinner* makes it to signify a Cupboard's Head, or Side-Table : *Super quam vasa Mensaria & Tota argentea supellex ad usum Conviviorum exponitur* ; à Fr. G. *Aumoire*, *Armaire* & *Armoire*, It. *Armaro idem signantibus*, q. d. *Latine Armarium*. Prov. No sooner up, but the Head in the *Aumbry*, and Nose in the Cup. In which Sentence, it must needs signify a Cupboard for Victuals.

Aund ; Ordained ; *Forsan per contractionem*. I am aund to this luck i. e. Ordain'd.

Aunters ; Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into Auventure, and then easily contracted into *Aunter*. It signifies also needless Scruples, in that usual Phrase, *He is troubled with Aunters*.

The *Aunder* ; or, as they pronounce it in Cheshire, *Qneder* ; the Afternoon.

Awns ; *Aristæ*, The Beards of Wheat ; or Barley. In *Essex* they pronounce it *Ails*.

Aroynt - See *Rynt* 52 -

B. A Backster

B

A *Backster* ; a Baker.

A *Badger* ; such as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one Place, and carry them to another. It is a Word of general Use.

Bain ; willing, forward ; opposed to Lither.

The *Balk*, or *Bawlk* ; the Summer-Beam, or Dorman, *Balks*, *Bawks* ; Poles laid over a Stable or other Building for the Roof, à *Belgico*, & *Teuton*. *Balk*, *Trabs*, *tignum*. In common Speech a *Balk* is the same with *Scannum* in *Latin*, i. e. a Piece of Land which is either casually overslip'd, and not turned up in plowing, or industriously left untouched by the Plough, for a Boundary between Lands, or some other Use. Hence *to balk* is frequently used metaphorically for *to pass over*.

A *Balk-staff* ; A Quarter-staff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam.

A *Bannock* ; An *Oat-cake* kneaded with Water only, and baked in the Embers. In *Lancashire*, and other Parts of the North, they make several Sorts of Oaten Bread, which they call by several Names ; as
 1. *Thar-cakes*, the same with *Bannocks*, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal, as it comes from the Mill, and fair Water, without Yeast, or Leaven, and so baked.
 2. *Clap-bread* ; thin hard Oat-cakes. 3. *Kitchinels-bread* ; thin soft Oat-cakes, made of thin Batter.
 4. *Riddle-cakes* ; thick sour Cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-boven Bread*, having but little Leaven, and being kneaded stiffer.
 5. *Jannock* ; Oaten Bread made up in Loaves.

A *Bargh* ; A Horse-way up a steep Hill. *Yorkshire*.

A *Barn* or *Bearn* ; A Child. It is an ancient Saxon Word. In the ancient *Teutonick*, *Barn* signifies a Son, derived perchance from the *Syriack* *Bar*, *Filius*.

A *Bar*

North Country Words.

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A Barr ; A Gate of a City. York. As *Bootham-bar*, *Monk-bar*, *Michael-gate-bar*, in the City of York.

Bawaty, or *Bowety* ; *Lindsey-wolsey*.

Bearn-teams ; Broods of Children, as they expounded it to me. I find that *Bearn-team*, in the Saxon, signifies Issue, Off-spring, Children, from *team soboles*, and *Bearn*. A teeming Woman is still in use for one that is apt to bear Children.

Beating with Child ; Breeding, gravid. *Yorkshire*.

A *Beck* ; A small Brook. A Word common to the antient Saxon, High and Low Dutch, and Danish. Hence the Terminations of many Towns, *Sand-beck*, *Well-beck*, &c.

Beeld ; Shelter.

Beer, or *Birre*, q. Beare ; Force, Might, *Wub aw my Beer*, *Cheshire*, i. e. With all my Force.

Beight of the Elbow ; Bending of the Elbow. *Cheesh*. A Substantive from the Preterperfect Tense of *Bend*, as *Bought*, of the like Signification from *Bow*.

Belive ; Anon, by and by, or towards Night. *By the Eve*. This mollifying *the* into *le*, being frequent in the North, as *to la*, for *to the*. We have the Word in *Chaucer* for Anon.

To *benfel* ; To bang or beat. *Vox Rustica*. *Ebor*.

To *berry* ; To thresh, i. e. To beat out the Berry, or Grain of the Corn. Hence a *Berrier*, a Thresher ; and the *Berrying-stead*, the Threshing-floor.

To *Bid*, or *Bede* ; To pray. Hence a *Bedes-man*, one that prays for others ; and those little Globules, with which they number their Prayers, are called *Bedes*.

Biggening ; I wish you a good Biggening, i. e. A good getting up again after lying in. *Votum pro puerpera*.

A *Birk* ; A Birch-tree. Var. Dial.

Bizen'd ; *Skinner* writes it *Beesen*, or *Beezen*, or *Bison* ; Blinded. From *By*, signifying besides, and

B

the

the Dutch Word *Sin*, signifying Sense, *q. d. Sensus omnium nobilissimo orbatus*, saith he.

Blake; Yellow, spoken of Butter and Cheese. *As blake as a Paigle.*

Cow-blakes; Casings, Cow-dung dried, used for Fewel.

A *Bleb*; a Blister, a Blain, also a Bubble in the Water.

Corn *Bleeds* well; when, upon threshing, it yields well.

Bleit, or *Blate*; Bashful. *A toom Purse, makes a bleit Merchant.* Scot. Prov. That is, An empty Purse makes a shame-fac'd Merchant. *Fortasse q. Bleak, or Blank.*

Bloten; Fond, as Children are of their Nurfes. *Cheeshire.*

Blow-Milk; Skim'd, or floten Milk; from whence the Cream is blown off.

To *Bluffe*; To blind-fold.

To *blush* another; To be like him in Countenance. In all Countries we say, He or she hath a Blush of, *i. e.* Resembles such another.

A *Body*; A Simpleton. *Yorkshire.*

To *Boke* at one; To point at one. *Cheesh. i. e.* To poke at one.

To *Boke*; To nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch. *Vox agro Lincolnienfi familiaris (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit saltem Hispan. Boffar vomere, Boquear, oscitare seu Pandiculari; vel possit deflekti à Latino evocare, vel melius à Belg. Boochen, Boken pulsare, vel Fuycken Trudere, protrudere. Vomitus enim est rerum vomitu rejectarum quædam protrusio seu extrusio.*

The *Boll* of a Tree; The Body of a Tree, as a *Thorn-Boll*, &c. *Bolling* Trees is used in all Countries for Pollard Trees, whose Heads and Branches are cut off, and only the Bodies left.

A *Boll* of Salt, *i. e.* two Bushels.

The *Boor*; The Parlor, Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumb.*

A

North Country Words.

19

A *Boofe*; An Ox, or Cow-stall. *Ab* A.S. *Bofib*.
V. *Ox-boofe*.

To *Boon*, or *Beun*; To do Service to another as a Landlord.

Bones; Bobbins, because, probably, made at first of small Bones. Hence *Bone-lace*.

To *Boun* and *unboun*; To dress and undress. *Forté à Belgico* Bouwen, to build, or manure. Which Word also substantively signifies a Woman's Garment. *Boun* subst. Ready.

To *Bourd*; To jest, used most in Scotland. *Bourd* [Jest] neither with me, nor with my Honour, Prov. Scot.

Bout; Without. *Chefb.* To be *bout*, as Barrow, was, i. e. To be without as, &c. Prov.

Braken, *Brakes*; Fern. Var. Dial. *Brakes* is a Word of general Use, all England over.

Bragget, or *Braket*; A Sort of compound Drink, made up with Honey, Spices, &c. in *Cheeshire*, *Lancashire*, &c. *Minsbew* derives it from the *Welsh* *Bragod*, signifying the same. *Forté q. d.* *Potus Galliæ Braccatæ*. The Author of the *English Dictionary*, set forth in the Year 1658. deduces it from the *Welsh* Word *Brag*, signifying Malt, and *Gots*, a Honeycomb.

A *Brandrith*; A Trevet, or other Iron to set any Vessel on, over the Fire, from the *Saxon* *Brandred*, a Brand Iron.

Brant; Steep; A *brant* Hill, as *brant* as the Side of a House.

Brat; A course Apron, a Rag. *Vox agro Lincolnienfi* usitata, sic autem appellatur *Semicinetium* ex panno vilissimo ab A S. *Brat panniculus*; hoc à verbo *Brittan*. *Gebrittan*, *frangere*, q. d. *Panni fragmenta*. Skinner.

Braugbwham; A Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread, and Butter, boiled together. *Lancash.*

To *Breade*, i. e. To make broad, to spread. *Ab* A S. *Brædan*.

To *Bree*; To frighten.

To *Breid*, or *brade* of; To be like in Conditions, from Breeding, because those that are bred of others, are, for the most Part, like them. *Ye breid of the Miller's Dog, ye lick your Mouth, or the Poke be ope.* Prov. Scot.

To *Brian* an Oven; To keep Fire at the Mouth of it, either to give Light, or to preserve the Heat. Elsewhere they call this Fire a *Spruzing*.

Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial. *Chefb.*

A *Broach*; A Spit. It is a French Word; from its Similitude whereto a Spire-steeple is called a *Broach* Steeple, as an Obelisk is denominated from *ὄβελος*, a Spit. It signifies also a Butchers-prick.

Hat Bruarts; Hat Brims. *Chefb.* Var. Dial.

To *Bruckle*; To dirty. *Bruckled*, Dirty.

To *Brusle*; To Dry; As the Sun *brusles* the Hay, *i. e.* dries it, and *brusled* Pease, *i. e.* parch'd Pease. It is, I suppose, a Word made from the Noise of dried Things, *per Onomatop.* or from the French *Brusler*, to scorch or burn.

A *Buer*; A Gnat.

Bullen; Hempstalks pilled; *Buns*.

A *Bulkar*; A Beam. *Vox agro* Lincoln. *usitatissima*, *proculdubio* á Dan. Bielcker, *n. pl. trabes*, Bielck, *Tignum*, *Trabs*. Skinner.

Bumblekites; Bramble-berries. *Yorkshire*.

A *Burtle*; A Sweeting.

A *Bur-tree*; An Elder Tree.

Butter-jags; The Flowers of *Trifolium siliquâ cornutâ*.

A *Bushel*; *Warwickshire*, and the neighbouring Counties, *i. e.* two Strikes, or two Bushels, *Winchester* Measure.

C.

TO *Cadge*; To carry. A *Cadger* to a Mill, a Carrier, or Loader.

To *callet*; To cample, or scold; as a *calleting* Housewife.

A *cankred* Fellow; Cross, Ill-condition'd.

Cant; Strong, lusty, *Very cant*, God yield you, i. e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. *Cheeshire*.

To *cant*; To recover, or mend. *A Healtib to the good Wives Canting*, i. e. her recovering after Lying-in. *Yorkshire*.

Canting; *Auctio*.

A *Capo*; A working Horse. *Cheeshire*. *Capel* in old *English* signifies a Horse, from *Caballus*.

A *Carl-cat*; A Boar, or He-cat, from the old Saxon *Carl*, a Male and Cat.

A *Carre*; A hollow Place where Water stands.

A *Carberry*; A Gooseberry.

The *Car-sick*; The Kennel; a Word used in *Sheffield*, *Yorkshire*. From *Car* and *Sike*, i. e. a Furrow or Gutter, q. the *Cart-gutter*.

To *carve*, or *kerve*; To grow sour, spoken of Cream. *Cheeshire*. To *kerve*, or *kerm*, i. e. to curdle as four Milk doth.

Casings; Dried Cow's-dung, used for Fewel, from the *Dutch Koth*, *simus*, *canum*, q. d. *Cothings*. *Skin-ner*.

Cats-foot; Ground-ivy.

A *Char*; A particular Business, or Task; from the Word *Charge*. *That Char is chard*, &c. That Business is dispatch'd. I have a little *Char* for you, &c. A *Char* is also the Name of a Fish of the Trout-kind found in *Winander-mere* in *Westmoreland*, and in a Lake in *Carnarvanshire*, by the back of *Snowden*.

To *Chare*; To Stop; as *char* the Cow, i. e. Stop or turn her. Also to counterfeit, as to *char* a Laughter, to counterfeit it.

Chats; Keys of Trees, as *Ash-chats*, *Sycamore-chats*, &c.

A *Cbaundler*; A Candlestick. *Sheffield*.

To *Cbieve*; To succeed; as, *It cbieves nought with him*; so, *Fair cbieve you*, I wish you good Luck, good Speed, or Success, from *Atcbieve per Apbarefin*; or perchance from the *French Word Chevir*, to obtain.

Clamps; Irons at the Ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other Places called *Creepers*, or *Dogs*.

To *Claut*; To scratch, to claw.

A *Cletch*; A Brood; as a *cletch* of Chickens.

A *Clock*; A Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer. This is a general Word, in this Sense, all *England* over.

To *Cleam*; A Word of frequent use in *Lincolnshire*, signifying to glue together, to fasten with Glue. *Ab A S. Clæmian*, *beclemian*. *Oblinere, unde nostrum clammy. A S. Clam, Plasma, emplastrum: Danic. Kliiner, Glutino. Nescio autem an verbum clæmian & Nom. Clam orta sint à Lat. Limus, Limus enim propter lentorem admotis corporibus adhæret. Skinner.* In *Yorkshire*, to *cleame* or *clame* is to spread thick; as, *He cleam'd Butter on his Bread*; the Colours are laid on as if they were *clamed* on with a Trowel, spoken of Colours ill laid on in a Picture.

Clem'd, or *Clam'd*; Starved, because by Famine, the Guts and Bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in Thirst, the Mouth is very often clammy.

A *Clough*; A Valley between two steep Hills. It is an antient *Saxon Word*, derived (as *Skinner* saith) from the Verb to *cleave*. *Clem. of the Clough, &c.* A famous Archer.

Clumps, Clumpst; Idle, lazy, unhandy, *ineptus*, a Word of common use in *Lincolnshire*, à *vet. Fr. G. Cloppe, claudus, vel à Belg. Klonte, Klonter, vel potius Klompe, Teut. Klamp, Massa, q. d. Carnis massa, spiritus & ingenii expers, vel à Belg. Lompsch, stupidus,*

stupidus, piger, hoc fort. à Lompe, Clompe massa ob rationem jam dictam; vel fortè clumps contr. & corr. à nostro clownish, Skinner. This is, I suppose, the same with our clumzy, in the South, signifying unhandy, *clumpst* with Cold, *i. e.* benumbed; or it may be from *lumpish*, heavy, dull, from the Subst. *lump, massa.*

Clung; Closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up; from *cling*.

Cluts, or *Clots*; Petasites, rather Burdock.

A *clussum'd* Hand; A clumsy Hand. *Cheshire.*
Per Metathesin literarum.

Cobby; Stout, hearty, brisk.

A *Cobble*; A Pebble. To *cobble* with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing.

Cocket; Brisk, malapert. *Dicimus autem* (verba sunt Skinneri) *He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se habet & convalescere incipit, q. d. Est instar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus, vel à Fr. G. Coqueter, Glocitare instar Galli gallinas suas vocantis, vel superbè incedere instar galli in suo sterquilinio.*

A *Cod*; A Pillow; a *Pin-cod*, a Pin-cushion. A *Horse-cod*, a Horse-collar.

Coil; A *Hen-coil*, a Hen-pen.

Coke; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal charred; it is now become a Word of general Use, à *Lat. coquere, q. d. Carbo coctus.* This Sort of Coal is now much used for the melting of Lead.

Cole, or *Keal*; Pottage, *Colewort*, Pottage-herb, Pottage was so denominated from the Herb Colewort, because it was usually thereof made, and Colewort from the Latin Word *Caulis* καυ' ἐξ οὗ, signifying *Brassica.* Good Keal is half a Meal. Prov.

A *Collock*; A great Piggin.

To *Cope* a Wall; To cover it; the *Coping*, the Top, or Roof of the Wall. *Ab A S. Coppe, Apex*
B 4 Culmen,

Culmen, fastigium, hoc à Cop, Caput. This is a Word of general use, and not proper to the North Country only.

Coprofe; Papaver rhæas; called also Head-wark.

Coppet; Saucy, malepert, peremptory; also merry, jolly. The same with *Cocket*.

A *Coop*, a *Muck-coop*, a *Lime-coop*; A Cart, or Wain, made close with Boards, to carry any thing that otherwise would fall out, *i. e.* a Tumbrel. Perchance from the *Latin Cupa*, which *Fuller, Miscel. l. 2. c. 18.* derives from the *Hebrew קוב*, a Belly: Whence he deduces our *English Word Cup*, and *Couper*.

A *Fish-coop* is likewise a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon *Humber*.

A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel, or Place to pin up, or enclose any thing; as that wherein Poultry are shut up to be fed, is called a *Coop*.

Counterfeits and Trinkets; Porringers and Saucers. Cbesb.

A *Crake*; A Crow. Hence *Crake-berries*, *Crow-berries*. *Crake* is the Name of an antient Family with us [in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*] as *Crane*, *Dove*, *Heron*, *Sparrow*, *Swallow*, &c. have given Surnames sufficiently known. *Mr. Brokesby.*

To *Coup*; To exchange, or swap; *Horse-coupers*, *Horse-buyers. V. Cope in S. W.*

Crake-needle; Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed Vessels of it.

A *cranny Lad*; *Cbesbire*. A jovial, brisk, lusty Lad.

A *crassantly Lad*; A Coward. *Cbesb.* In *Lancashire* they say *Craddantly*.

To *Cream*; To mantle, spoken of Drink; it is a Metaphor taken from Milk.

Creem it into my Hand; put it in sily, or secretly. *Cbesb.*

To *Cree* Wheat or Barley, &c. to boil it soft,

Crowse

Crowse; Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. *As crowse as a new washen Louse.* Prov.

D.

TO *Dacker*; to waver, stagger, or totter; a Word used in *Lincolnshire*, *parum deflexo sensu à Belg.* *Daeckeren*, *motare*, *motitare*, *volitare*, *hoc à nomine Daeck*, *Nebula: Vapores enim nebulosi huc illuc vel minimo venti flatu impelluntur.* Skinnerus.

To *Daffe*; to daunt.

A *Daffock*; a Dawkin.

Daft; Stupid, blockish, daunted: *à verbo Daffe.*

Dare; Harm or Pain. *Dare*, in the antient Saxon signifies Hurt, Harm, Loss. *It does me no dare*, i. e. no harm. So in *Essex*, we say, *It dares me*, i. e. it pains me.

To *Daw*, or *Dow*; to thrive. *He neither dees nor daws*, i. e. He neither dies nor mends. *He'll never dow*, i. e. He will never be good. *A Teut.* *Dauwen*, *Verdauwen*, *concoquere*, *vel potius à Deyen*, *Gedeyen*, *Augescere*, *increfcere*, *proficere*, *AS.* *Dean*, *Proficere*, *vigere.* Skinner.

To *Daw*; in common Speech is to awaken; to be dowed, to have shaken off Sleep, to be fully awakened, and come to one's-self, out of a deep Sleep.

A *Dawgos*, or *Dawkin*; a dirty, flattering Woman.

A *Dayes-man*; an Arbitrator; an Umpire, or Judge. For as Dr. *Hammond* observes in his Annotation on *Heb.* x. 25. p. 752. The Word *Day* in all Languages and Idioms, signifies Judgment. So *ἀνθρώπων ἡμέρα*, *Man's Day*, 1 Cor. iii. 13. Is the Judgment of Men. So *diem dicere*, in *Latin*, is to implead.

Dazed

Dazed Bread ; Dough-baked. *Dazed* Meat ; Ill roasted, by reason of the Badness of the Fire. A *dazed* Look, such as Persons have when frightened.

I's dazed ; I am very cold.

Deafely ; Lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours.

Dearn, signifies the fame.

Deary ; Little.

Deft ; Little and pretty, or neat. A *Deft* Man or Thing. It is a Word of general Use all *England* over.

To *Deg*. V. *Leck*.

Dessably ; Constantly.

To *Desse* ; to lay close together, to *desse* Wool, Straw, &c.

To *Didder* ; to quiver with Cold, à *Belg*. *Sitteren*, *Teut*. *Zittern*, *omnia à fridulo sono, quem frigore horrentes & trementes dentibus edimus*. Skinner.

A *Dig* ; A Mattock. In *Yorkshire* they distinguish between digging and graving, to dig is with a Mattock, to grave with, a Spade. Mr. *Brokesby*.

Dight ; Dressed : Ill *dight*, ill dressed, from the *Saxon* *Dihtan*, *parare, instruere*.

To *Dight* ; *Cheshire*. To foul or dirty one.

To *Ding* ; to beat ; *fortè à Teut*. *Dringen* : *urgere, premere, elisâ literâ r*.

A *Dingle* ; A small Clough or Valley, between two steep Hills.

To *Dize* ; to put Tow on a Distaff.

Dizen'd ; Drest.

Dodded Sheep, i. e. Sheep without Horns.

Dodred Wheat ; is red Wheat without Beards.

To *Doff* and *Don* ones Cloaths, contracted from do off, and do on ; to put off and on.

A *Donnaught* or *Donnat* ; [i. e. *Donaught* :] Naught, good for nothing : Idle Persons being commonly such. *Yorkshire*.

A *Dole* or *Dool* ; a long narrow Green in a plowed Field left unplowed. Common to the *South* also.

Doundrins ;

Dizzy - See *Giddy* -

North Country Words.

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Doundrins; *Derb.* Afternoons Drinkings: *Aunder* there signifying the Afternoon. *Dondinner* in *Yorkshire*.

A *Dosome* Beast; *Chefb.* That will be content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.

A *Dootle*; a Notch made in the *Pan* into which the *Barwk* is fastened, of this Figure *n q.* *Doo tail*, i. e. *Dove-tail*, because like a Pigeon's Tail extended.

A *Doubler*; a Platter, so called also in the *South*.

Dowly; Melancholly, lonely.

A *Drape*; a farrow Cow, or Cow whose Milk is dried up. *Drape-Sheep*, *Oves rejiculæ*, credo ab *AS.* *Drese*, *Expulso*. Skinner.

To *Drate*; to draw out one's Words.

A true *Dribble*; a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent.

Drauk; *Lelium*, *Festuca altera*, *Ger.*

Dree; Long, seeming tedious beyond Expectation, spoken of a Way. A hard Bargainer, spoken of a Person. I suppose it is originally no more than dry, tho' there be hardly any Word of more frequent Use in the *North Country*, in the Senses mentioned.

Drozen; Fond, *сѣян.*

A *Dub*; a Pool of Water.

A *Dungeonable* Body; a shrewd Person, or, as the Vulgar express it, a divellish Fellow. As *Tartarus* signifies Hell, and a Dungeon; so Dungeon is applied to both.

Durz'd or *Dorz'd* out; it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind, turning of it, &c. is beaten out of the Straw.

E.

E *ALD*; Age. He is tall of his *Eald*. Hence old, or *ald*, *aud*.

To Drizzle - Sais - 36

Eam,

Eam, mine *Eam*; my Uncle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere, my Friend. *Ab AS.* *Eam*, *Teut.* *Ohm*, *Belg.* *Oon*, *Avunculus*. *Omnia à Latino Amita*, *fort.* & *ant.* *Amitus*. *Hinc Dan.* & *Teut.* *Amme*, *Nutrix*: *Materteræ enim seu Amitæ nepotes suos nutrire solent & fovere.* Skinner.

To *Earn*; to run as Cheese doth. *Earning*, Cheese-rennet, or rening. *Va. Dial.*

The *Easter*; the Back of the Chimney, or Chimney-stock.

Eath; Easy. It is *eath* to do, i. e. Easy.

To *Eckle* or *Ettle*; to aim, intend, design.

Eddish; Roughings, *ab AS* *ediſc Gramen serotinum* & *hac à Præp. loquelari AS.* *Ed*, *rursus, denuo, q. d.* *Gramen quod denuo crescit.* *Fortè Eatage.*

To *Eem*; *Chefb.* As I cannot *Eem*, I have no leisure, I cannot spare Time.

Ever; *Chefb.* Corner or Quarter. *The Wind is in a cold Ever*, i. e. a cold Corner or Quarter.

An *El-mother*; *Cumb.* a Step-mother.

The *Elder*; the Udder; It signifies the same thing in the *Low-Dutch*.

Elden; Fewel for Fire, *ab AS.* *Æled*, *ignis.* *Ælan*, *accendere.*

Else; Before, already. I have done that *else*, i. e. already.

To *Elt*; to knead.

To *Ettle*; to intend.

An *Esbin*; a Pail or Kit.

Skeer the *Esse*; *Chefb.* Separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Esse* being the Dialect of that County for *Ashes*.

F.

F*Ain*; Glad. *Fair Words makes Fools fain*, *Prov.* From the Saxon *Fægan*, *Lættus*, *bilaris*, *Fæg-nian*, *gaudere*. *Psalms lxxi. 21.* In the Translation of

of our Liturgy : *My Lips will be fain when I sing unto thee.*

Fantome Corn ; lank or light Corn : *Fantome* Flesh, when it hangs loose on the Bone. A *Fantome*, a conceited Person. The *French* call a Spirit, appearing by Night, or a Ghost, a *Fantosme*, from *Phantasma*, *Spectrum*. So then *Phantosme* Corn, is Corn that has as little Bulk or Solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre.

Farand is used in Composition ; as *Fighting-Farand*, i. e. in a fighting Humour. *V. Aud-farand.*

Farantly ; Handsom. Fair and *farantly*, fair and handsom.

Fastens-Een, or *Even* ; *Sbrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ashwednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

Fause ; *q.* False, cunning, subtle.

To *Feal* ; to hide. *He that feals can find.* *Pro. i. e.* —
He that hides, &c.

To *Fee* ; to winnow : Perchance the same with *Fey*, to cleanse, scour, or dress.

Feg ; Fair, handsom, clean : From the *Saxon Fæger* by Apocope : To *feg*, to flag or tire.

To *Fend* ; to shift for, from defend, *per aphæresin.* *Inde Fendable*, one that can shift for himself.

Festing-penny ; Earnest given to Servants when hired.

To *Fettle* ; to set or go about any thing to dress or prepare. A Word much used.

To *Few* ; to change.

To *Fey* or *Feigh* it : To do any thing notably. To *fey* Meadows, is to cleanse them : To *fey* a Pond, to empty it.

A *Flacket* ; a Bottle made in Fashion of a Barrel.

A *Flaun* ; a Custard. *As flat as a Flaun*, *Prov.* X

To *Flay* ; to fright. A *flaid* Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

A *Fleak* ;

as a flounder - N. Engl

A *Fleak*; a Gate to set up in a Gap. I understand by Mr. *Brokesby*, that this Word *Fleak* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of Hasel, or other Wands.

Fluish, q. *Fluid*; washy, tender, weak, perchance from the *Low Dutch*, *Flaun*; faint, feeble.

To *Flizze*; to fly off, from the *Low Dutch*, *Flitzen*, to fly, and *Flitse*, an Arrow or Shaft.

A *Flizzing*; a Splinter, of the same original, they seem to be made from the sound, *per ðvopuðsorraiv*.

To *Flite*; to scold or brawl; from the *Saxon* *Flutan*, to contend, strive, or brawl.

Flowish; light in Carriage, *impudica*.

Flowry; Florid, handsom, fair, of a good Complexion.

Flowter'd; Affrighted. A *Flowter*, a Fright.

A *Flurch*; a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, not Persons, as a *Flurch* of Strawberries.

Fogge; Long Grass remaining in Pastures till Winter.

Foist; Fusty.

To *Format* or *Formel*; to bespeak any thing; from *Fore* and *mal* (as I suppose) signifying in the ancient *Danish*, a Word, *sermo*. *Formæl* or *Formal*, in the *Saxon*, signifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a Covenant.

Fore-woorden, with Lice, Dirt, &c. i. e. overrun with.

A *Forkin-Robbin*; an Earwig; called from its forked Tail.

Fortben and *Fortky*; therefore.

Fow; *Cbesb*. Fowl. *Var. Dial*.

A *Foutnart*; a Fitchet.

To *Fore-beet*; to predetermine. Prov. *I'll fore-beet naughty, but building Kirks, and louping o'er 'um*.

Freelege; *Sheffield*. Privilege, *Immunitas*.

Frem'd or *Fremt*; far off, not related to, or strange, at Enmity. From the *Saxon* and *Dutch* *Fremb'd*,

Fremb'd, *advena exterus, alienigena*, a Stranger or Alien, from the Preposition *Fram*; *Fra* from.

Frim; Handsome, rank, well-liking, in good Case, as a *frim* Tree or Beast, *i. e.* a thriving Tree or Beast. *A Wallico Frum: vel fortè ab AS. Fremian, valere, prodesse.*

To *Frist*; to trust for a Time. *Fristen* in Dutch, is to give Respit, to make a Truce. *Ab AS. Fyrstan: ejusdem significationis.*

Frough; Loose, spungy: *Frough* Wood, brittle.

A *Fruggan*; the Pole with which they stir Ashes in the Oven.

A *Frundele*; two Pecks.

A *Fudder*; a Load. It relates properly to Lead, and signifies a certain Weight, *viz.* eight Pigs, or sixteen hundred Pounds, from the *High Dutch Fuder*, signifying a Cart-Load. *Hoc fortè (inquit Skinner) à Teut. Fuehren, vebere, ducere, & tantandem omnia credo à Lat. vebere.*

Fukes; *Cheesh*. Locks of Hair.

Where *Fured* you? *Cumb.* Whither went you?

Fuzzen or *Fuzen*; Nourishment, the same with *Fizon* or *Foison* used in *Suffolk*, signifying there the natural Juice, or Moisture of any thing, the Heart and Strength of it. Elsewhere, it signifies Plenty, Abundance, and is a pure *French* Word. *Vid. Skinner.*

G.

THE *Gale* or *Guile* dish; the *Tun*-dish. *Gail-clear*; a Tub for Wort.

The *Gail* or *Guile-Fat*; the Vat in which the Beer is wrought up.

Gain; *Not*. Applied to Things is convenient, to Persons active, expert, to a way near, short. The Word is used in many Parts of *England*.

A *Gally-bank*; the Iron Bar in Chimneys, on which the Pot-hooks or Reckans hang, a Trammel.

A *Gang*;

A *Gang*; a Row or Set v. g. of Teeth, or the like. It is in this Sense a general Word all over England.

To *Gang*; to go or walk, from the *Low Dutch Gangen*; both originally from the *Saxon Gan*, signifying to go.

To *Gare*; to make, cause or force; from the *Danish* Word *Gior*, to make.

A *Garth*; a Yard or Backside, a Croft; from the *Saxon Geard*, a Yard. Hence *Garden*.

Garzil; Hedging-wood.

A *Gate*; a Way or Path: In *Low Dutch*, *Gat*. In *Danish* *Gade*: From the *Saxon Gan*, to go. It is used for the Street of a Town. Hence the Names of Streets in *York*, *Stone-gate*, *Peter-gate*, *Waum-gate*, &c. And so in *Leicester*, *Humbaston-gate*, *Belgrave-gate*, &c. *Porta* is a Barr.

A *Gavelock*; a Pitch, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, or the like Uses.

A *Gauntry*; That on which we set Barrels in a Cellar. A Beer-stall.

To *Gaufter*; as *Goyfter*. *Vid.* Southern Words.

A *Gaule*; *Lanc.* a Leaver; *ab AS.* *Geafle*, *Palanga*, *Vellis*.

Gaulick-Hand; Left-Hand. I suppose from *Gauche*.

A *Gawn* or *Goan*; *Cheesh.* a Gallon, by Contraction of the Word.

To *Ghybe* or *Gibe*; to scold. Elsewhere to *Gibe* is to jeer.

To *Geer* or *Gear*; to dress *Snogly gear'd*, neatly dressed.

A *Gibbon*; a Nut-hook.

A *Gib-staff*; a Quarter-staff.

Giddy; mad with Anger. The Word *Giddy* is common all England over, to signify *Dizzy*, or by a Metaphor, unconstant, *Giddy-beaded*; but not to signify

North Country Words.

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signify furious, or intoxicated with Anger ; in which Sense the Word *Mad* is elsewhere used.

Gilders ; Snares.

A *Gimmer*-lamb ; An *Ew*-lamb ; *fort* q. a *Gammer*-lamb ; *Gammer* is a Contraction of *God*-mother, and is the usual Compellation of the common Sort of Women. A *Gelt-gimmer* ; a barren Ewe.

Gin, *Gif* ; In the old *Saxon* is *Gif*, from whence the Word *If* is made *per aphæresin literæ* G. *Gif*, from the Verb *Gifan*, *dare*, and is as much as *Dato*.

Glad ; Is spoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go smoothly and loosely.

Glave or *Glase* ; Smooth. *Glavering* is generally used for flattering with smooth Speech. A *glavering* Fellow, a smooth-tongued, flattering Fellow.

To *Glaffer*, or *Glaver* ; *Chefb.* To flatter.

Glatton ; Welsh flannel.

Glob'd ; *Chefb.* Wedded to, fond of.

Glotten'd ; *Chefb.* Surprised, startled.

To be *glum* ; To look sadly, or sourly, to frown, contracted from *Gloomy* ; a Word common to the Vulgar, both in the North and South.

To *Gly* or *Glee* ; *Lincolnsh.* to look askint. *Limis seu distortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri, fortè ab A S. Gleyan, Belg. Gloeyen, Teut. Gluen, ignescere, candescere, q. d. incensis & præ ira flammantibus oculis conspicere.* Skinner.

To *Goam* ; To grasp, or clasp. In *Yorkshire* to mind, or look at. We pronounce it *Gaum* and *Gauve*, and speak it of Persons that unhandsonely gaze or look about them. Mr. *Brokesby*.

Goulans, q. d. *Goldins* ; Corn-marigold. In the South we usually call *Marygolds* *Simply-golds* ; from the Colour of the Flower.

A *Gool* ; A Ditch, *Lincolnsh.* *Lacuna fort. à Belg. Gouw, Agger, Aquagium, vel à Fr. G. Jaule, Gaiolè, Latinè Caveola, quoniam ubi in fossam, scrobem seu lacunam hujusmodi incidimus, eà tanquam cavea aut carcere deti-*

detinemur, &c. Skin. Hence a *Gully* and *Gullet*, a little Ditch; and *Gullet*, the Throat; or rather from the *Latin Gula*; from whence, perchance, *Gool* itself may be derived.

Goose grass, *Goose-tansie*; *Argentina*. Called also by some *Anserina*, because eaten by Geese.

Goping full; As much as you can hold in your Fist.

A *Goppen full*; A *Yeepsen*. *Vid.* South Words.

Goppish; Proud, pette, apt to take Exception.

Grisly; Ugly; from *Grize*, Swine. *Grisly* usually signifies speckled of black and white, from *Griseus*.

Guizen'd; Spoken of Tubs or Barrels that leak through Drought.

Gypsies; Springs that break forth sometimes on the *Wolds* in *Yorkshire*. They are look'd upon as a Prognostick of Famine or Scarcity. And no wonder in that ordinarily they come after abundance of Rain.

Greathly; Handsomely, Towardly. In *Greath*; Well.

Grath; Assured, confident.

Grees, or *Griee*; Stairs; from the *French Grez*, and both from the *Latin Gradus*. In *Norfolk* they call them *Griffens*.

To *Griet*, or *Greet*; To weep, or cry; it seems to come from the *Italian Gridare*, to cry, or weep. *Vox Scotis usitatissima*. To *Greet* and *Yowl*, *Cumb.* To weep and cry. For *Yowl*, in the South, they say *yawl*.

A *Grip*, or *Gripe*; A little Ditch, or Trench, *Fossula* ab *A.S.* *Græp*, *Fossula*, *cuniculus*. This Word is of general Use all over *England*.

A *Grove*; *Lincolnshire*; a Ditch, or Mine, à *Belg.* *Groeve*, *fossa*, to grove; to grave, à *Belg.* *Graven*, *fodere*.

Grout; Wort of the last runing. *Skinner* makes it to signify *condimentum cerevisiæ*, *mustum cerevisiæ*, ab *A.S.* *Grut*. Ale before it be fully brewed, or sod. new Ale. It signifies also Millet. I

I Grow ; I am troubled.

To Growze ; To be chill before the begining of an Ague-fit.

To Guill ; To dazzle ; spoken of the Eyes. *Cbesb.*

A Gun ; A great Flagon of Ale, sold for three-pence, or Four-pence.

H.

A Hack. *Lincolnsh. fortè ab A S. Hegge, Hæg, Sepes, Septum, vel Hæca, Belg. Heck. Pef-
fulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis seu cancellis clau-
sus ; nobis autem parum deflexo sensu Fœni conditorium,
seu Præsepe cancellatum signat ; à Rack. Skinner.*

A Hack ; A Pick-ax ; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end.

It Haggles ; It hails, Var. Dial. *ab A S. Hægale, Hægle, Grando.*

Haghes ; Haws ; Var. Dial. *ab A S. Hagan, Haws.*

To bake ; To sneak, or loiter.

Hanty ; Wanton, unruly ; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when Provender pricks him.

To Happe ; To cover for Warmth, from Heap, as I suppose, to heap Cloaths on one.

Happa, Hap ye ; Think you?

To barden ; as, *The Market bardens.* i. e. Things grow dear.

A Harl ; A Miit.

Hariff and Catchweed ; Goose-grease, *Aparine.*

Harns ; Cumb. Brains.

A Sea Harr ; *Lincolnsh. Tempestas à mari ingruens, fortè ab A S. Hærn, Flustrum, æstus, Skin.*

A Harry-gaud ; A Rigsby, a wild Girl.

Hart-claver ; Melilot.

A Haspat, or Haspenald Lad ; between a Man and a Boy.

Hattle; *Chefb.* Wild, skittish, harmful. *Tie the battle Ky by the Horn*, i. e. The skittish Cow.

A *Hattock*; A Shock, containing twelve Sheaves of Corn.

Haver; *Cumb. Yorksb.* Oats; it is a *Low Dutch* Word.

The *Hause*, or *Hose*; The Throat; *ab AS.* Hals, *collum*.

An *Haust*, or *Hoste*; A dry Cough. *To hoste*, to cough, from the *Low Dutch* Word *Hoesten*, to cough, and *Hoest*, a Cough; *ab AS.* Hwostan, *tussire*, to cough.

It *bazes*; It *misles*, or rains small Rain.

To Hose, or *Hause*; To hug, or carry in the Arms, to embrace.

To Heald; As when you pour out of a Pot.

A *Bed-bealing*; *Derb.* A Coverlet; it is also called absolutely a *Hylling* in many Places. *To beal* signifies to cover in the South. *Vid. Suss*; from the *Saxon* Word *Helan*, to hide, cover, or heal.

The *Heck*; The Door. *Steck the Heck*. Hence *Hatch cum aspirat*.

An *Heck*; A Rack for Cattle to feed at. *Vid. Hack*.

Heldar; Rather, before.

An *Helm*; A Hovel. I suppose, as it is a Covering, under which any thing is set. Hence a *Helmet*, a Covering of the Head; *ab AS.* Helan.

Heloe, or *Helaw*; Bashful; A Word of common Use. *Helo*, in the old *Saxon*, signifies Health, Safety.

A *Henting*; one that wants good Breeding, that behaves himself clownishly.

Heir-looms; Goods left in an House, as it were by way of Inheritance. Some standing Pieces of Household Stuff, that go with the House. From *Heir* and *Loom*, i. e. any Utenfil of Household Stuff.

Heppen, or *Heply*; Neat, handsome, *Yorks.* *Skin-*
ner expounds it *dexter*, *agilis*, and saith it is used in
Lin-

Lincolnshire, fort. *Ab AS. Hæplic, compar, vel potius Belg. Hebbelick, habilis, decens, aptus; vel q. d. Helply, i. e. helpful.*

Hetter; Eager, earnest, keen.

Hight; called ab AS. Haten, gehaten, Vocatus à Verbo Hatan dicere, jubere, Teut. Heissen, nominari, cluere.

To hight; Cumb. To promise, or vow; as also the Saxon Verb Hatan sometimes signifies, teste Sumnero im Dictionario-Saxonico-Latino-Anglico, so it seems to be used in the English Metre of the fourteenth Verse of Psalm cxvi. I to the Lord will pay my Vows, which I to him bebight. So also it is used in Chaucer, for promised.

Hind-berries; Rasp-berries; ab AS. Hindberian. Forte sic dicta, quia interbinnulos & cervos, i. e. in Sylvis & saltibus crescunt.

Hine; Hence. Cumb. Var. Dial.

Hine of a while; ere long; q. d. behind, or after a while.

A Hipping-bold, or Hawd; A Place where People stay to chat in, when they are sent of an Errand.

The Hob; The back of the Chimney.

Hod; Hold. Var. Dial.

Hole; Hollow, deep; an hole Dish, opposed to shallow.

A Hog; A Sheep of a Year old; used also in Northampton and Leicester Shires, where they also call it a Hoggrel.

Hoo, be; In the North-west Parts of England, most frequently used for she; ab AS. Heo, Hio, à Lat. Ea sortasse.

A Hoop; A Measure, containing a Peck, or Quarter of a Strike. Yorkshire.

A Hoppet; A little Handbasket. Nescio an à Corbe, faith Skinner, addita term. dim. & asperam caninam literam r propter euphoniam elidendo, & quod satis frequens est C initiali in Spiritum & B in P mutando.

Horseknops; Heads of Knapweed so called, *q.* Knopweed.

The *House*; The Room called the Hall.

A *Gill-bouter*; *Cheesh.* An Owl.

Hure; Hair; Var. Dial.

To *bype* at one; To pull the Mouth awry, to do one a Mischief, or Displeasure. An Ox is also said to *bype*, that pushes with his Horn.

I.

✓ *J Annock*; Oaten Bread made into great Loaves.

✓ The *Jaum* of the Door, the side Post. This Word is also used in the South, where they say the *Jaum* of the Chimney; from the *French Jambe*, signifying a Leg.

Jimmers; Jointed Hinges; in other Parts called Wing-hinges.

To *Ill*; to reproach, to speak ill of another, used verbally.

Innom-barley; Such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed.

An *Ing*; A common Pasture, a Meadow, a Word borrowed from the *Danes*, *Ing*, in that Language, signifying a Meadow.

Ingle; *Cumb.* Fire, a Blaze, or Flame, à *Lat. Ignis.*

To *Insense*; To inform, a pretty Word, used about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

Jurnut; Earth-nut, *Bulbocastanum.*

K.

K *Ale*, or *Cale*; turn, *vicem*, *Cheesh.*

Kale, or *Keal*, for Pottage. *Vide Cole.*

Kazzardly; Cattle subject to dye, hazardous, subject to Casualties.

A *Keale*; *Lincolnsh.* a Cold, *tussis à frigore contracta*, ab *AS. Celan*, *Frigescere.* To

To *Kedge*; To fill one's self with Meat. A *Kedge-belly*; *Helluo*.

To *keerve* a Cart; *Cbesb.* To overthrow it, or to turn out the Dung.

To *ken*; To know; as I *ken* him not; *ab A S.* Kennan. *Ken* is commonly used of viewing, or Prospect with the Eye. *As far as I can ken*, i. e. As far as the Sight of my Eye can reach; and so *out of Ken*, i. e. out of Sight.

Kenspecked; Marked or branded; *notā insignitus*, *q. d. maculatus seu maculis distinctus ut cognoscatur*; *ab A S.* Kennan *scire* & *Specce macula*, Skinner.

To *kep*; To boken; spoken when the Breath is stopt upon one's being ready to vomit. Also to *kep* a Ball, is to catch it, to keep it from falling.

Kickle, or *Kittle*; uncertain, doubtful; when a Man knows not his own Mind.

To *keppen*; To hoodwink.

A *Ketty Cur*; A nasty, stinking Fellow.

A *Kid*; A small Faggot of Underwood, or Brushwood, *forte à cædendo*, *q. d. fasciculus ligni cædui*, Skinner.

A *Kidcrow*; A Place for a sucking Calf to be in. *Cbesbire*.

Kilps; Pot-hooks.

A *Kimnel*, or *Kemlin*; A Powdering Tub.

To *Kink*; It is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped thro' eager crying, or coughing. Hence the Kink-cough, called in other Places the Chin-cough, by adding an Aspirate.

A *Kit*; or milking Pail like a Churn, with two Ears, and a Cover, *à Belg.* Kitte.

A *Kite*; A Belly. *Cumb.*

To *klick* up; *Lincolnsh.* to catch up, *celeriter corripere*; *nescio an à Belg.* Klacken.

Klutsen; *Quatere*; *vel à Latino clepere*, *hoc à Græco κλέπω*, Skinner.

To *knack*; To speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern Dialect.

A *Knighle* Man; An active or skilful Man. I suspect it to be the same with *Nittle*.

A *Knoll*; A little round Hill, *ab AS.* *Cnolle*, The top or cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

A *kony* Thing; A fine Thing.

Kye; *Kine*. Var. Dial.

Kyrk; Church, *κνειακόν*.

Kyrkmaster; Church-warden.

L.

TO *Lake*; To play; a Word common to all the North Country; *vel* (*inquit Skinnerus*) *ab AS.* *Plægan*, *ludere*, *rejeſto* P. æ *Dipthong.* in *simpl.* a & g in c *vel* k *mutatis*, *vel à Teuton.* & *Belg.* *Lachen ridere vel quod cæteris longe verifimilius eſt à Dan.* *Lee-ger ludo.* *Ideo autem hæc vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in aliis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaſerunt & penitus occupârunt, uno vel altero ſeculo priuſquam reliquam Angliam ſubjugarunt.*

The *Langot* of the Shoe; The Latchet of the Shoe, from *Languet* Lingula, a little Tongue or Slip.

Land; Urine, Piſs; it is an antient Saxon Word uſed to this Day in *Lancaſhire*, *Somner*. We ſay *Lant*, or *Leint*,

To *leint* Ale; To put Urine into it to make it ſtrong.

Laneing; They will give it no *laneing*, i. e. they will divulge it.

Lare; Learning, Scholarship. Var. Dial.

Lat. q. late, ſlow, tedious, *lat Week*; let Weather; wet, or otherwiſe, unſeaſonable Weather.

A *Latb* is alſo called a *Lat* in the Northern Dialect.

Latching; Catching, infecting,

To

To late; *Cumb.* to seek.

A *Lathe*; A Barn, *fort.* à verbo *Lade*, *qua frugibus oneratur*, Skinner, *fort.*

Lathe; Ease, or Rest, *ab AS.* *Latian*; *differre*, *tardare*, *cunctari*.

Latbing; Entreaty, or Invitation. You need no *Latbing*; you need no Invitation or Urging; *ab AS.* *Geladhian*, to bid, invite, desire to come.

The *Lave*; all the rest, *Cumb.*

A *Lawn*; a Place in the midst of a Wood free from Wood, a Laund in a Park, à *Fr.* *G. Lande*, *Hisp.* *Landa*; *inculta planities*.

Lazy; Naught, bad.

Leach; Hard-work; which causes *le Acbe* in the Workmen's Joints, frequent among our Miners in the North.

A *Leadden*, or *Lidden*; A Noise or Din; *ab AS.* *Hlydan*, *clamare*; *garrire*, *tumultuari*, to make a Noise, or Out-cry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous; *Hlyd*, Tumult, Noise.

To *lean* nothing; To conceal nothing, *q.* leave nothing; or from the old Saxon Word *Leanne*, to shun, avoid, decline,

To *lear*; To learn. Var. Dial.

Leath; Ceasing, Intermision; as, *No Leath of Pain*; from the Word *leave*, no leaving of Pain.

Leck on; pour on more Liquor, *v. g.*

Leeten you; *Cheesh*. Make yourself, pretend to be. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

Leethwake; Limber, pliable.

Leits; Nomination to Offices in Election; often used in Arshbishop *Spotwood's* History, *q.* *Lots*.

Lestel; Saleable, that weighs well in the Hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb *List*, as I suppose.

To *lib*; To geld. A *Libber*, a Sow-gelder.

Lingey; Limber.

To *lig*; To lie, Var. Dial. it is near the Saxon *Ligan*, to lie.

Ling; Heath, *Erica*, Yorkshire.

To *lippen*; to rely on, or trust to. Scot.

Litber; Lazy, idle, slothful. A Word of general Use, ab *A S.* Lidh. Liedh. *Lenis*. Alludit Gr. *'Avis lævis, glaber, & avis simplex, tenuis*, Skinner.

Litbing, *Chefb.* Thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth, as *Litbe the Pot*, i. e. put Oatmeal into it.

A *Lite*; A few, a little, per *Apocopen*.

To *lite on*; to rely on.

A *Liten*; A Garden.

To *lit*; To colour, or dye; à *linendo sup. litem*.

A *Loe*; A little round Hill, a great Heap of Stones, ab *A S.* *Læwe*, *Agger*, *acervus*, *cumulus*, *tumulus*, a Law, Low, Loo, or high Ground, not suddenly rising as an Hill, but by little and little, tillable also, and without Wood. Hence that Name given to many Hillocks and Heaps of Earth, to be found in all Parts of *England*, being no other but so much congested Earth, brought in a Way of Burial, used of the antients, thrown upon the Bodies of the Dead. *Somner in Diction. Saxon.*

A *Loom*; An Instrument, or Tool in general. *Chefb.* Any Utensil, as a Tub, &c.

Loert; q. Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer, used in the Peak of *Derbyshire*.

A *Loop*; An Hinge of a Door.

To *lope*, *Lincoln.* To leap, Var. Dial.

A *Lop*; A Flea, ab *A S.* *Loppe*, from leaping. *Lops* and *Lice*, used in the South, i. e. Fleas and Lice.

Lopperd Milk; Such as stands so long till it sours and curdles of itself. Hence a *lopperd* Slut.

Lowe; Flame; and to *lowe*, to flame, from the High Dutch *Lobe*.

A *Lilly-low*; A *Bellibleiz*, a comfortable Blaze.

To *Lowk*; i. e. To weed Corn, to look out Weeds; so in other Countries, to look one's Head, i. e. to look out Fleas or Lice there.

A *Lout*; A heavy, idle Fellow; to *lowt* is a general Word for cringing, bowing down the Body; *They were very low in their Lowtings.*

A *Lown*, or *Loon*; the same with a *Lout*, or more general for an ill-conditioned Person. The Scots say, a *fausse*, i. e. false *Loon*.

The *Lufe*; The open Hand.

M.

TO *maib*; To dress carelessly; *Mabs* are Slatterns. *Mam-sworn*; forsworn.

To *maddle*; To be fond. She *maddles* of this Fellow, she is fond of him. She is (as we say) mad of him.

Make; Match; *matchless*; *matchless*, ab *AS*. *Maca*; a Peer, an Equal, a Companion, Comfort, Mate.

To *mantle*; Kindly to embrace.

A *Marrow*; A Companion, or Fellow. A Pair of Gloves, or Shoes are not *Marrowes*, i. e. Fellows. *Vox generalis.*

Mauks, *Makes*, *Maddocks*; *Maggots* by Variation of Dialect.

Mauls; Mallowses. Var. Dial.

A *Maund*; A Hand-basket with two Lids, ab *AS*. *Mand*, Fr. *G. Mandt*. Ital. *Madia*, *corbis ansatus*, *utrumque à Lat.* *Manus quia propter ansas manu commodè circumferri potest*, Skinner. It is used also in the South.

Meath; *Vox agro Lincoln.* *usitissima*, *ut ubi dicimus*, I gave thee the *Meath* of the buying, i. e. *tibi optionem: & plenariam potestatem pretii seu emptionis facio*, ab *AS*. *Mædh*, *Mæht*, *Mædgh*, *Mægen*, *Potentia*, *potestas*; *hoc à verbo Magan, posse*, Skinner.

My

< mad, for angry p. 33

My *Meaugh*; My Wive's Brother, or Sister's Husband.

Meedles; Unruly.

Meet or *Mete*; Measure. *Vox general.* *Meet* now, just now.

Meeterly, *Meetherly*, *Meederly*; Handsomely, modestly; as *ow Meeterly*, from *meet*, fit. We use it for *indifferently*, *mediocriter*, as in that Proverb, *Meeterly as Maids are in Fairness*. Mr. Br.

A *Mell*; A Mallet, or Beetle. *Malleus*.

Meny; A Family; as we be six or seven a *Meny*, i. e. six or seven in Family, from the antient *French*, *Mesnie*, signifying a Family, v. *Skinner*. Hence a menial Servant.

Mensful; Comely, graceful, crediting a Man. *Yorkshire*.

Merrybawks; A cold Poffet. *Derb.*

A *Met*; A Strike, or four Pecks, *ab AS.* *Modius*, in *Yorkshire* two Strike.

Mickle; Much.

A *Midding*; A Dunghill; it is an antient *Saxon* Word; à *nomine* mud *fortè*.

A *Midge*; A Gnat, *ab AS.* *Mycg*, *Mycge*, *Belg.* *Mugge*, *Teut.* *Muck*, *Dan.* *Myg*. *Omnia* à *Lat.* *Musca*.

Milknesse; A Dairy.

Mill-holms; Watry Places about a Mill Dam.

Milwyn, *Lancash.* Greenfish, *fort.* à *milvo* q. *piscis milvinus*.

To *mint* at a thing; to aim at it, to have a Mind to it.

To *ming* at one; To mention, *ab AS.* *Mynegung*, an Admonition, warning, or minding; so it is usually said, I had a *minging*, I suppose of an Ague, or the like Disease; that is, not a perfect Fit, but so much as to put me in Mind of it.

A *Minginater*; One that makes Fretwork; it is a rustick Word used in some Part of *Yorkshire*; corrupted, perchance, from *Engine*. *Mis-*

Miscreed; defcried; this, I suppose, is also only a rustick Word, and nothing else but the Word *defcried* corrupted.

Mistetcht; That hath got an ill Habit, Property, or Custom. A *Mistetcht* Horse. I suppose *q.* *Misteacht*, mistaught, unless it come from *tetch*, for distast, as is usually said in the South, *he took a Tetch*; a Displeasure or Distast; this *Tetch* seems to be only a Variation of Dialect for touch, and *tecbey* for touchy; very inclinable to Displeasure, or Anger.

A *Mizzy*; A Quagmire.

Molter; The Toll of a Mill, à *Latino* Mola.

Mores; *i.e.* Hills; hence the hilly Part of *Staffordshire* is called the *Morelands*; hence also the County of *Westmoreland* had its Name, *q.* The Land, or Country of the Western *Mores* or Hills; and many Hills in the North are called *Mores*; as *Stainsmores*, &c. from the old *Saxon* Word *Mor*, a Hill or Mountain.

To *Mosker*; To rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering *Mosse*; as a *Moskerd* Tree, a *Moskerd* Tooth.

Welly *Moyder'd*; Almost distracted. *Chesh.*

Muck; *Lincolnsh.* Moist, wet, à *Belg.* *Muyck*, *Mollis*, *lenis*, *mitis*. *Mollities enim humiditatem sequitur.* Elsewhere *Muck* signifies Dung, or Straw that lies rotting, which is usually very moist. Hence those proverbial Similies, *As wet as Muck*, *Muck-wet*.

Mugwort in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, is the usual Word for common Wormwood; tho' they have there abundance of *Artemisia*; which they call *Motherwort*.

Mullock; Dirt, or Rubbish.

Murk; Dark; *Murklins*; in the Dark, à *Dan.* *Morck*, *Fuscus*, *Morcker*; *infusco*; *item tenebræ*. *Occurrit & Ant. Lat. Murcidus, Murcus, quæ Festo idem sonant quod ignavus, iners.* This Word is also used in the South, but more rarely.

To

To *murl*; To crumble.

A *Murth* of Corn; Abundance of Corn. *Forie à More*.

N.

A *Nape* or *Neap*; A Piece of Wood that hath Two or three Feet, with which they bear up the Fore-part of a laded Wain. This was the *Furca* of the antient Romans, thus described by *Plutarch*, *ξύλον διπλὸν ὃ τὲς ἀμάξαις ὀφισαῖσι*, which *Is. Casaubon*, *Exercit.* 16. § 77. thus interprets, *Significat esse lignum divisum in altero extremo in duo cornua, quod subjicitur temoni plaustris, quoties volunt aurigæ rectum stare plaustrum oneratum.* *Furca* was used in several kinds of Punishments. *V. Casaubon. ibid. Pag. 443. Edit. Francof.*

A *Napkin*; A Pocket Handkerchief, so called about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

Nash or *Nesh*; Washy, tender, weak, puling. *Skinner* makes it proper to *Worcestershire*, and to be the same in Sense and Original with *Nice*. But I am sure it is used in many other Counties, I believe all over the North-west Part of *England*, and also in the Midland, as in *Warwickshire*. As for the Etymology of it, it is doubtless no other than the antient *Saxon* Word *Nesc*, signifying soft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild. Hence our *Nescook*, in the same Sense, *i. e.* a Tenderling, *Somner*.

Nearre, *Lincoln*. in use for neather; *ab AS. Ner-ran, posterior*.

A *Neive* or *Neiffe*; A Fist.

A *Neckabout*; Any Woman's Neck *Linnen. Sheffield*.

My *Neme*; My Gossip, my Compere, *Warwickshire. v. Eame*.

Netberd; Starved with Cold.

Netting; Chamber-lee, Urin.

North Country Words. 47

To *nigh* a Thing; To touch it. I did not nigh it; *i. e.* I came not nigh it.

Nittle; Handy, neat, handsome. Fort. *ab A S.*
Nytlic, profitable, commodious.

Nitbing; Much valuing, sparing of, as *nitbing* of his Pains; *i. e.* sparing of his Pains.

A *Noggin*; A little Piggin holding about a Pint, *à Teut.* Noffel.

Nor; Than; more *nor* I, *i. e.* more than I.

To *note*; To push, strike, or goar with the Horn, as a Bull or Ram; *ab A S.* *Hnitan ejusdem signification.* *Lancash.* *Somner.*

A *Note-beard*; A Neat-beard. Var. Dial.

O.

O *My*; Mellow; spoken of Land.

Oneder; *v.* Aunder.

Orndorns; *Cumb.* Afternoons Drinkings, corrupted from *Onederins*.

An *Ofsken* of Land; an Ox-gang, which in some Places contains ten Acres, in some more. It is but a Corruption of Ox-gang.

To *osse*; To offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do, *Ossing comes to bossing.* Prov. *Chefb.* *I did not osse, or meddle with it, i. e.* I did not dare, &c. *fortè ab Audeo, Aufus.*

Oufen; Oxen.

An *Overfwicht* House-wife; *i. e.* a Whore. A Ludicrous Word.

An *Ox-boofe*; An Ox-stall, or Cow-stall, where they stand all Night in the Winter, *ab A S.* *Bosib.* *Præsepe*, a Stall.

An *Oxter*; An Armpit, *Axilla.*

P.

TO *Pan*; To close, joyn together, agree. Prov. *Weal and Woman cannot Pan, but wo and Women can.* It seems to come from *Pan* in Buildings, which in our Stone Houses is that Piece of Wood that lies upon the Top of the Stone Wall, and must close with it, to which the Bottom of the Spars are fastned; in Timber Buildings in the South, it is called the *Rasen*, or *Resen*, or *Resening*.

Parilets; Ruffs, or Bands for Women. *Chefb.* *Vetus vox* (inquit Skinnerus) *pro Sudario, præsertim quod circa collum gestatur.* Minshew dictum putat quasi *Portelet*, *quod circumfertur, vel, ut meliùs divinât Cowel, à verbo, to part, quia facîle separatur à corpore,* Skinner.

A *Pate*; A Brock or Badger; it is also a general Word for the Head. *Peat* in the North is used for Turf digged out of Pits, and Turf appropriated to the Top-turf, or Sod; but in Cambridge, &c. *Peat* goes by the Name of Turf.

A mad *Pash*; A Mad-brain. *Chefb.*

A *Pelt*; A Skin; spoken chiefly of Sheep Skins when the Wool is off, from *Pellis*, Lat. The *Pelt-rot* is when Sheep dye for Poverty or ill keeping. *Pelt* is a Word much used in Falconry for the Skin of a Fowl stuf, or the Carcase itself of a dead Fowl, to throw out to a Hawk.

Peale the Pot; cool the Pot.

Peed; Blind of one Eye; he *pees*; he looks with one Eye.

Peewish; Witty, subtle.

A *Penbawk*; A Begger's Can.

A *Pet* and a *Pet Lamb*; A Cade Lamb.

Pettle; Pettish. Var. Dial.

○ To *Pisle*; To filch.

A *Pin-panniebly* Fellow; A covetous Miser; that pins up his Panniers, or Baskets.

A *Pig*.

A *Piggin*; A little Pail or Tub, with an erect Handle. ✓

It's *pine*, q. Pein to tell; It is difficult to tell, *ab A S. Pin.*

A *Pingle*; A small Croft or Picle.

A *Pleck*; A Place, *Yorksh. Lanc. ab A S. Place*, a Street, a Place.

A *Poke*; A Sack, or Bag. It is a general Word in this Sense all over *England*, tho' mostly used ludicrously, as are Gang, and Keal, &c. because borrowed of the Northern People. Hence *Pocket*, a little Poke; and the Proverbs, *To buy a Pig in a Poke*, and *when the Pig is profered, bold ope the Poke*. Mr. *Brokeby* informs me, that with them in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, the Word Sack is appropriated to a Poke that holds four Bushels; and that *Poke* is a general Word for all Measures; hence a Met-poke, a three Bushel Poke, &c. ✓

Poops; Gulps in drinking. *Popple*, Cockle.

To *pote* the Cloaths off; To kick all off; to push, or put out, from the *French Pouffer*, or *Poser*, *pulsare*, or *ponere*, to put.

Prattily; Softly.

Prick; Thin drink.

A *Princock*; A pert, forward Fellow. *Minshew*, *Defliet à Præcox*, q. d. *Adolescens præcoci ingenii; quod licet non absurdum sit, tamen quia sono minus discrepat, puto potius dictum quasi jam primum Gallis, qui sci. non ita pridem pubertatem attigit, & recens Veneris stimulos percepit.* Skinner.

Pubble; Fat, full; usually spoken of Corn, Fruit, and the like. It is opposite to fantome.

A *Pulk*; A Hole of standing Water; is used also for a Slough or Plash of some Depth.

A *Puttock Candle*: the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight.

Q.

THE *Quest* of an Oven ; the Side thereof. Pies are said to be *quested*, whose Sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked.

R.

TO *Rack*, or *Reck* ; To care, never *rack* you ; *i. e.* Take you no Thought or Care. From the antient Saxon Word *Recc*, care, and *Reccan*, to care for. *Chaucer* hath *recketh*, for careth. Hence *Retchless*, and *Retchlessness*, for careless, and carelessness ; as in the Saxon.

Race ; Runnet, or Renning. Hence *Racy*, spoken of Wine.

To *rait* Timber ; And so Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden, or season it.

Radlings ; Windings of the Wall.

To *rame* ; To reach ; perchance from *Rome*.

Rash ; It is spoken of Corn in the Straw, that is so dry that it easily durses out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. *Vox esse videtur 'Ορομασπε-τρον, μόν.*

To *rauk* ; To scratch. A *rauk* with a Pin. Perchance only a Variation of Dialect for rake.

Redsbanks ; Arsmart.

To *reek* ; To wear away. His Sicknes will *reek* him ; that is, so waste him as to kill him.

Reckans ; Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire.

To *reem* ; To cry, *Lancashire*, *ab AS.* *Hræman*, *Plorare*, *clamare*, *ejulare*, to weep with crying and bewailing, *Hream*, *ejulatus*.

To

To *rejumble*; Lincoln. as it *rejumbles* upon my *Stomach*, Fr. G. *Il regimbe sur mon estomac*, i. e. calcitrates. Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat & nauseam parit. Verb. aut Fr. G. à Præp. Re, & Fr. G. Jambe, It. Gamba ortum ducit. Skinner.

To *remble*; Lincoln. To move, or remove, q. d. *Remobiliare*.

A *Reward*, or good *Reward*; A good Colour, or Ruddiness in the Face, used about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

Renty; Handsome, well-shaped, spoken of Horses, Cows, &c.

To *render*; To separate, disperse, &c. I'll render them, spoken of separating a Company. Perchance from rending *per paragogen*.

Rennish; Furious, passionate; A *rennish* Bedlam.

To *reul*; To be rude, to behave ones self unmanly, to rig. A *reuling* Lad; a *Rigsby*.

To *reuze*; To extol, or commend highly.

To *rine*; To touch; ab AS. *Hrinan*, to touch, or feel.

To *ripple* Flax; To wipe off the Seed Vessels.

Rooky; Misty; a Variation of Dialect for *Reeky*. *Reek* is a general Word for a Steam or Vapour.

Rops; Guts, q. *Ropes*, *funes*. In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black-puddings or Links, are called *Ropes*.

Ream-penny; q. *Rome-penny*, which was formerly paid from hence to *Rome*, *Peter-pence*. He reckons up his *Ream-pennies*, that is, tells all his Faults.

A *Roop*; A Hoarseness.

Rowty; Over-rank, and Strong; spoken of Corn, or Grass.

To *rowt*, or *rawt*; To lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old Saxon Word *Hrutan*, signifies to snort, snore, or rout in sleeping.

To *ruck*; To squat, or shrink down.

Runches, and *Runchballs*; Carlock when it is dry, and withered.

Runnel; Pollard Wood; From runing up apace.
He *rutes* it; *Chesh.* spoken of a Child, he cries
fiercely, *i. e.* he *roars* it, he bellows.

Rynt ye; By your leave, stand handsomely. As,
Rynt you Witch, quoth *Bessie Locket* to her Mother,
Proverb, *Cheshire.*

S.

S*Ackles*; Innocent, faultless, without Crime, or
Accusation; a pure *Saxon* Word, from the
Noun *Sac*, *Saca*, a Cause, Strife, Suit, Quarrel, &c.
and the Præposition *leas*, without.

A *Sagbe*; *i. e.* a Saw.

To *samme* Milk; To put the runing to it, to
curdle it.

A *Sark*; A Shirt.

Saugh, and *Sauf*; Sallow.

A *Saur-pool*; A stinking Puddle.

Scaddle; That will not abide touching; spoken
of young Horses that fly out.

Safe; Wild; spoken of Boys.

A *Scarre*; The Cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock
on the dry Land, from the *Saxon Carre*, *cautes*.
This Word gave Denomination to the Town of
Scarborough. *Pot-scars*, *Pot-shreds*, or broken Pieces
of Pots.

A *Scrat*; An Hermaphrodite; used of Men,
Beasts, and Sheep.

Scrogs; Blackthorn.

Scrooby grafs; Scurvy-grafs. Var. Dial.

A *Sean*, *Lincoln*. A kind of Net, *Proculdubio*
contract. à *Latino* & *Gr. Sagena*. Skinner.

Seaves; Rushes; *seavy* Ground, such as is over-
grown with Rushes.

A *Seeing-glass*; A Looking-glass.

Seer; Several, divers. They are gone *seer*
Ways. *Perchance seer* is but a Contraction of *sever*.

Sell;

Sell ; Self.

Selt ; *Chefb.* Chance ; *Its but a felt whether*, it is but a Chance Whether.

Semmit ; limber.

To *setter* ; To cut the Dew-lap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, which we call *Setterwort*, by which an Issue is made, whereout ill Humours vent themselves.

Sensy ; Not : Sign, Likelyhood, Appearance.

Sensine ; *Cumb.* Since then. Var. Dial.

A *Shafman*, *Shafmet*, or *Shafment* ; The Measure of the Fift with the Thumb set up, *ab A S.* *Seæft mund*, *Semipes*.

Shan ; *Lincoln.* Shamefacedness, *ab A S.* *Scande, confusio, verecundia* ; *item abominatio, ignominia.*

Sbandy ; Wild.

To *sheal* ; To separate, most used of Milk. So to *sheal* Milk is to curdle it, to separate the Parts of it.

To *shear* Corn ; To reap Corn.

No *shed* ; No difference between Things ; to *shead*, *Lanc.* to distinguish, *ab A S.* *Sceadan* to distinguish, disjoin, divide, or sever. *Belgis* *Scheyden*, *Scheeden*.

Shed Riners with a *Whaver*. *Chefb.* Winning any Cast that was very good, *i. e.* strike off one that touches, *Ec. v. Ryne.*

Shoods ; Oat hulls, *Darbysh.*

The *Shot-flagon*, or *Come again* ; which the Host gives to his Guests if they drink above a Shilling. *Darbysh.*

A *Shippen* ; A Cow-house, *ab A S.* *Scypene. Stabulum, Bovile*, a Stable, an Ox-stall.

A *Sbirt band* ; *Yorksh.* A Band.

Sib'd ; A Kin ; *no sole sib'd*, nothing akin ; *No more sib'd than Sieve and Riddle, that grew both in a Wood together.* *Prov. Chefb.* *Syb*, or *Sybbe*, is an antient Saxon Word, signifying Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

X Sickerly; Surely, à Lat. Secure.

Side; Long; *My Coat is very side*, i. e. very long.
Item proud, steep, from the Saxon *side*, *sid*; or the Danish *side*, signifying long.

A Sike; A little Rivulet, ab *A S.* *Sich*, *Sulcus*.
a Furrow, *vel potius sulcus, aquarius, Lacuna, lira, stria, elix*, a Water Furrow, a Gutter, *Somner*.

Sike; Such. Var Dial. *sike* a thing, *such* a thing.

To *file* down, *Lincoln.* to fall to the Bottom, or *subside*, *fort*, ab *A S.* *Syl*, *Basis*, *limen*, *q. d. ad fundum delabi*, *Skinner*.

Sizely; Nice, proud, coy.

To *skime*; To look askint, to glee.

Skellerd; Wrapt, cast, become crooked. *Darb.*

Skatloe; Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice, *One doth the Skatb, and another bath the Scorn.* Prov. ab *A S.* *Scædan*, *Sceadhian*, *Belg.* *Schaeden*, *Teut.* *Schaden* *Dan.* *Skader*, *nocere.* Add *Skatb* to *Scorn.* Prov. of such as do Things both to their Loss and Shame.

A *Skeel*; A Colloek.

A *Slab*; The outside Plank of a Piece of Timber when sawn into Boards. Its a Word of general Use.

Slape; Slippery; *vox usatitissimo.*

Slape-ale; *Lincolnsh.* Plain Ale as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood, or Scurvy-grass, or mixed with any other Liquor: *Fortean*, *licit sensus non parum variet*, ab *alt.* *Slape quod agro Lincolnsh. lubricum & mollem significat*, i. e. smooth Ale, *hoc à verbo*, to slip, *Skinner*.

To *slat* on, to leek on, to cast on, or dash against. *Vox ὀνοματόν.*

To *slcak* out the Tongue; To put it out by way of Scorn. *Cbesb.*

Sleck; Small Pit-coal.

To *slck*; i. e. Slack, to quench, or put out the Fire, v. g. or ones thirst.

To

X German

To *fleech* ; To dip, or take up Water.

To *slete* a Dog, is to set him at any thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

Slim, *Lincolnsh.* à *Belg.* *Slim*, *Teut.* *Schlim*, *vilis*, *perversus*, *pravus*, *dolosus*, *obliquus*, *distortus*. Skinner. Its a Word generally used in the same Sense with *Sly*. Sometimes it signifies slender bodied, and thin cloathed.

To *slive*, *Lincolnsh.* à *Dan.* *Slæver*, *serpo*, *Teut.* *Schleiffen*, *bumi trahere*: *hinc* & *Lincolnsh.* a sliverly Fellow, *Vir subdolos*, *vaser*, *diffimulator*, *veterator*. *Sliven* ; idle, lazy.

Slokened ; *Slockened* ; *q.* slackened, choaked, *Var.* *Dial.* as a Fire is choaked by throwing Water upon it.

The *Slote* of a Ladder or Gate ; the flat Step, or Bar.

To *slot* a Door ; *Lincolnsh. i. e.* To shut it, à *Belg.* *sluyten*. *Teut.* *schliessen*, *claudere*, *occludere*, *obserare*, *Belg.* *slot*, *sera*, *claustrum*, *ferreum*.

A *Slough* ; A Husk ; it is pronounced *sluffe*.

To *slump* ; To slip, or fall plum down in any wet, or dirty Place.

To *smartle* away ; To waste away.

To *smittle* ; To infect, from the old Saxon *smittan*, and Dutch *smetten*, to spot or infect, whence our Word *Smut*.

Smopple ; Brittle ; as *smopple* Wood, *smopple* Pyecrust, *i. e.* short and fat.

To *snape* or *sneap* ; To check ; as Children easily *sneaped* ; Herbs and Fruits *sneaped* with cold Weather. It is a general Word all over *England*.

The *Snafe* ; The burnt Week, or Snuff of a Candle.

To *snathe*, or *snare* ; To prune Trees ; to cut off the Boughs of Ash, or other Timber Trees ; of which this Word is used, as prune is of Fruit Trees. A *Snathe*.

Snever ; Slender ; an usual Word.

A *Snever-spawt* ; A slender Stripling.

Sneck the Door ; Latch the Door ; the *Sneck*, or *Snecket* of a Door (according to *Skinner*) is the String which draws up the Latch to open the Door : *nescio an à Belg. snappen, Corripere, quia sci. cum janua aperienda est, semper arripitur.*

To *snee*, or *snie* ; To abound, or swarm. He *snies* with Lice, he swarms with them.

To *snite* ; To wipe. *Snite* your Nose, *i. e.* wipe your Nose, *à* *schneutzen, Belg. snutten, snotten, Nares emungere, Dan. snyder emunge, à Snot Substantivo, to wipe off the Snot.*

A *Snithe* Wind ; *Vox elegantissima, agro Lincolnsh. usatissima, significat autem velum valdè frigidum & penetrabilem, ab A.S. snidan, Belg. sneiden ; Teut. schneiden, scindere, ut nos dicimus, a cutting Wind. Skinner.*

Snod, and *Snog* ; Neat, handsome ; as *snogly* gear'd, handsomely drest.

Snog Malt ; Smooth with few Combs.

A *So*, or *Soa* ; A Tub with two Ears, to carry on a Stang.

A *Sock* ; or *Plough-sock* ; A Plough-share.

A *Sofs* ; A mucky Puddle.

A *Sod* ; A Turf ; I will die upon the *Sod* ; *i. e.* in the Place where I am. *Sods* are also used for Turfs in the Midland Part of *England*.

To *soil* Milk ; To cleanse it, *potius* to *file* it, to cause it to *subside*, to strain it, *v. file*.

A *Sile-dish* ; A straining, or cleansing Dish.

Sool or *Sowle* ; Any thing eaten with Bread.

To *sowl* one by the Ears, *Lincolnsh. i. e. Aures summa vi vellere ; credo a sow, i. e. Aures arripere & vellere, ut suisbus canes solent. Skinner.*

Soon ; The Evening ; a *Soon* ; at Even.

A *Spackt* ; Lad, or Wench ; apt to learn, ingenious, *Pat*, in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*.

A *Spāncel*; A Rope to tye a Cow's hinder Legs. ✓

To *spāne* a Child; To wean it.

To *sparre*, or *speir*, or *spurre*; To ask, enquire, cry at the Market; *ab A.S.* *sprian*, to search out by the Track, or Trace, or enquire, or make diligent search.

To *spar* the Door; To bolt, bar, pin, or shut it, *ab A.S.* *Sparran*, *Obdere*, *claudere*. This Word is also used in *Norfolk*, where they say, *Spar the Door*, *an emis he come*, i. e. shut the Door, lest he come in.

A *Spaut*, or *Spout*; A Youth.

To *spelder*; To spell.

The *Speer*; *Chesh.* The Chimney Post. *Rear'd* against the *Speer*; standing up against the Chimney Post.

Spice; Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.* *Spice à species*.

A *Staddle*; A Mark, or Impression made on any thing by somewhat lying upon it. So Scars or Marks of the Small-pox are called *Staddles*. Also the Bottom of a Corn-Mow, or Hay-stack, is called the *Staddle*. ✓

A *Stang*; A wooden Bar; *ab A.S.* *stang*, *fudes*, *veētis Teut.* *stang*, *pertica*, *contus*, *sparus*, *veētis. Datur & Camb. Br.* *Ystang Pertica*, *sed nostro fonte haustum*. This Word is still used in some Colleges in the University of *Cambridge*; to *stang* Scholars in *Christmas* time, being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff, or Pole, for missing of Chapel. It is used likewise here (in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*) for the fourth Part of an Acre, a Rood. Mr. *Brokeby*. ✓

A *Start*; A long Handle of any thing, a Tail, as it signifies in *Low Dutch*; so a *Redstart* is a Bird with a red Tail. ✓

Stark; Stiff, weary, *ab A.S.* *sterc*, *strace*, *Rigidus*, *durus*, *Belg. & Dan.* *sterck*, *Teut.* *starck*, *validus*, *robustus*, *firmus*, *v.* *Skinner*.

Staw'd;

Staw'd ; Set ; from the *Saxon Stow*, a Place, originally from *statio* and *statuo*. Hence, I suppose, *stowing* of Goods in the Hold of a Ship, or in a Store-house.

A *Stee* ; A Ladder ; in the *Saxon*, *stegher* is a Stair, *gradus scale*, perchance from *stee*.

Stead ; Is used generally for a Place, as, It lies in such a *Stead*, *i. e.* in such a Place, whereas elsewhere only in *Stead*, is made use of for in *Place*, or in the Room of.

To *steak*, or *steick*, or *steke* the Dure ; to shut the Door. à *Teut.* & *Belg.* *stecken*, *steken*, to thrust, or put, to stake.

To *steem* ; To bespeak a thing.

A *Steg* ; A Gander.

To *stein*, or *steven* ; *idem*.

Stiven ; Sternness, perhaps from *Stiffe*.

A *stife* Quean ; A lusty Quean ; *stife*, in the old *Saxon*, is obstinate, stiff, inflexible.

Stife Bread ; Strong Bread, made with Beans and Pease, &c. which makes it of a strong Smell and Taste.

Stiibe ; Strong, stiff, ab *A S. stidb*, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong, *stiibe* Cheese, *i. e.* strong Cheese.

A *Stiiby* ; An Anvil, à *prædict.* *A S. stidh*, rigidus, durus. *Quid enim incude durius ?*

A *Stot* ; A young Bullock, or Steer ; a young Horse in *Chaucer* ; ab *A S. stod*, or *steda*, a Stallion, also a War Horse, a Steed.

Stood ; Cropt ; Sheep are said to be stoo'd whose Ears are cropt, and Men who wear their Hair very short.

A *Stoop*, or *Stowp* ; A Post fastened in the Earth, from the *Latin Stupa*.

Stocks-bill ; *Geranium Robertianum*.

A *Stound*, q. Stand ; a wooden Vessel to put small Beer in. Also a short Time, a small *Stound*.

A

— *Storke's* ?

North Country Words. 59

A *Stowk*; q. Stalk; the Handle of a Pail, also a Shock of twelve Sheaves.

A *Stowre*; A Round of a Ladder; a Hedge-stake. Also the Staves in the Side of a Wain, in which the Eve-rings are fastened, tho' the large and flat ones are called *Slots*.

Strandy; Restive, passionate; spoken of Children. Such they call *Strandy-mires*.

A *Strike* of Corn; A Bushel, four Pecks, à *Teut.* Kornstreiche, *Hofstorium*, vel *radius*; streichen, *Hofstorio mensuram radere, coaquare, complanare*.

Strunt; The Tail or Rump, ab *A S.* steort, stert; Belg. stert, steert, *Teut.* stertz, *cauda*: vel à Belg. stfont, *Fr. G.* Estron, *It.* stronzo *stercus*, per *Metonym. adjuncti*, Skinner.

Stunt, *Lincolnsh.* Stubborn, fierce, angry; ab *A S.* stunta, stunt, *stultus*, *fatuus*, *forte quia stulti præferoces sunt*; vel à verbo, to stand, ut *Resty* à *restando*, *Metaphorâ* ab *equis contumacibus sumptâ*. Skinner.

1. A *Srom*; The Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

2. *Strushins*; Orts; from Destruction, I suppose. We use the Word *Strushion* for Destruction. It lies in the Way of *Strushion*, i. e. in a Likelyhood to be destroyed. Mr. *Brokesby*.

A *Sturk*; A young Bullock, or Heifer, ab *A S.* Styrk, *Buculus* à.

To *sturken*; To grow, thrive; *Throdden* is the same.

A *Swad*; *Siliqua*, A Cod, a *Pease-swad*. Used metaphorically for one that is slender; a meer *Swad*. ?

A *Swache*; A Tally; that which is fixt to Cloth sent to dye, of which the Owner keeps the other Part.

Swale; Windy, cold, bleak.

To *swale*, or *fwæal*; To finge or burn, to waste or blaze away, ab *AS.* fwælan, to kindle, to set on Fire, to burn. ✓ A

Summer, of a House - See p. 16 -

A *Swang* ; A fresh Piece of green Swarth lying in a Bottom, among arable, or barren Land. A Dool.

A *Swarth*, *Cumb.* The Ghost of a dying Man, *fort. ab AS.* *sweart.* Black, dark, pale, wan.

Swathe ; Calm.

To *swattle* away ; To waste.

A *Swathe bauk* ; A Swarth of new mowen Grass, or Corn.

Sweamish, *i. e.* squeamish, used for modest.

To *swab* ; To swoon. To *swelt* ; *idem.*

A *Swill* ; A Keeler to wash in, standing on three Feet.

To *swilker* ore ; To dash over. *Vox ironaton.*

A *Swinbull*, or *swine-cruie* ; A Hogs-sly.

Swipper ; Nimble, quick, *ab AS.* *swippre*, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.

To *swizzen* ; To finge.

T.

THE *Tab* of a Shoe ; The Latchet of a Shoe.

A *Tabern* ; Cellar ; à *Lat.* *Taberna.*

Tantrels ; Idle People that will not fix to any Employment.

A *Tarn* ; A Lake, or Meer-pool ; a usual Word in the North.

To *taste*, *i. e.* to smell in the North ; indeed there is a very great Affinity between these two Senses.

To *tave* ; *Lincolnsh.* To rage ; à *Belg.* *Tobben*, *Toppen*, *Daven*, *Teut.* *Toven*, *Furere.* Sick People are said to *tave* with the Hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their Hands, when they want the use of Reason.

To *Tawm* ; To swoon.

To *teem*, or *team* ; To pour out, to lade out of one Vessel into another. *Credo à Danico* *Tommer*, *Haurio*, *exhaustio*, *vacuo*, *tommer*, *autem oritur à* *Tom.* *vacuus*, *v.* *Skinner.*

Teamful ;

Teamful; Brimful, having as much as can be teamed in; in the antient Saxon it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful, from *Team*, *Soboles*, *fætus* and full.

Teen; Angry, *ab AS.* Tynan, to provoke, stir, anger, or enrage. Good or fow *teen*, *Cbesb.* Good or foul taking.

A *Temse*; A fine Sierce, a small Sieve, *Belg.* Teems, Tems, *Fr. G.* Tamis, *It.* Tamisio, Tamiso, *cribrum*; whence comes our *Temse* Bread.

To *tent*; to tend, or look to. *Var. Dial. Cbesb.* *I'll tent thee, quoth Wood. If I cannot rule my Daughter, I'll rule my Good. Prov. Cbesb.*

Tharn; *Lincolnsh.* Guts prepared, cleansed, and blown up for to receive Puddings; *ab AS.* Dearm. *Belg.* Darm, Derm, *Teut.* Darm, Dearm, *simpl. intestinum.*

Tbeat; Firm, staunch, spoken of Barrels when they do not run.

Thew'd; Towardly.

To *thirl*; To bore a Hole, to drill. *Lincolnsh. ab AS.* Dhryl, Dhyrel, *foramen.* Dhirlian, *Belg.* Drillen, *Perforare.* Skinner.

A *Tbible*, or *Tbivel*; A Stick to stir a Pot. Also a Dibble, or setting Stick.

To *thole*, *Derb.* To brook, or endure; *thole* a while, *i. e.* stay a while. *Chaucer* hath *tholed*, for suffered, *ab AS.* Tholian, *ejusdem significationis.*

Tbone, *Tbony*; *meâ sententiâ*, *q.* thawed; damp, moist. *Skinner à Teut.* Tuncken, *macerare, intingere, deducit.*

A *Thrave*; A Shock of Corn, containing twenty-four Sheaves; *ab AS.* Threaf, *manipulus*, a Handful, a Bundle, a Bottle.

To *thrave*; *Lincolnsh.* To urge, *ab AS.* Thra-vian, *Urgere.*

To *threap*, *threapen*; To blame, rebuke, reprove, chide; *ab AS.* Threapan, Threapian, *ejusdem significationem.* To *threap Kindness upon one*, is used
in

62 North Country Words.

in another Sense. To *threap* with us, is to urge, or press. It is no *threaping Ware*; so bad, that one need be urged to buy it. Mr. Brokesby.

I'll *thrippa* thee; *Cbesb.* I'll beat, or cudgel thee.

Very *throng*; Busily employed.

To *throdden*; To grow, to thrive, to wax, to *sturken*.

Thrutcb, for thrust, *Cbesb.* Maxfield Measure, *heap* and *thrutcb*. Prov.

To *tbrow*; To turn as Turners do; *ab A S.* Thrawan, *quæ inter alia*, to wheel, turn, or wind, *significat*.

To *thropple*; To throttle, or strangle. Var. Dial. *Yorksb.*

The *Thropple*; The Wind-pipe. *Yorksb.* Dial.

To *tbwite*; To wittle, cut, make white by cutting. He hath *tbwitten* a Mill-post into a Pudding-prick. Prov.

Tider, or *Tidder*, or *Titter*; Soon, quickly, sooner. From Tide, *vid. A S.*

To *tifle*; To turn, to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling in it; so standing Corn or Grass is tified when trodden down.

Till; To.

Timorous; By the Vulgar is here used for furious, or passionate.

To *tine*; To shut, fence; *tine* the Door; shut the Door. *ab A S.* Tynan, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen.

Tipperd; Drest unhandsomely.

Tiny; Puny, little; it is usually joined with little as an Augmentative; so they say, a little tiny thing.

Too too; Used absolutely for very well, or good.

Toom, or *Tume*; empty; *A toom Purse* makes a *Bleit* [*i. e.* bashful] Merchant. Prov. *Manifeste à Danico Tom*, *vacuus*, *inanis*.

To *toorcan*; To wonder or muse what one means to do.

A *Towgher*; A Dower, or Dowry. Dial. Cumb.

Toothby; Peevish, crabbed.

Tranty; Wise and forward above their Age; spoken of Children. The same with *Audfarand*.

Trouts; Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled; a rustick Word. In some Places they call them *Trouters*.

To *tum* Wool; To mix Wool of divers Colours.

A *Twill*; A Spool; from Quill. In the South they call it *winding of Quills*, because antiently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, tho' now they use Reeds. Or else Reeds were called Quills, as in *Latin, calami*. For Quills, or Shafts of Bird's Feathers, are now called *calami*, because they are employed for the same use of writing, which of old Reeds only were, and to this Day are, in some Parts of the World. The Word *Pen*, now used for the Instrument we write with, is no other than the *Latin Penna*, which signifies the Quill, or hard Feather of any Bird, and is a very proper Word for it, because our Pens are now made of such Quills, which, as I said, were antiently made of Reeds.

Treenware; Earthen Vessels.

To *twitter*; To tremble, à *Teut.* Tittern, *Tremere, utrumque à sono fictum*. This is a Word of general Use. My Heart *twitters*. To *twitter* Thread, or Yarn, is to spin it uneven, generally used also in this Sense.

A *Tye-top*; A Garland.

U.

U-*Bach*; U-block, &c. v. Yu-bach, &c.

Umstrid; Astride, aistridlands.

Vinerous; Hard to please.

Unbeer; Impatient.

Ure; Udder.

To be *urled*; It is spoken of such as do not grow.

Hence

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Hence an *Urling*, a little dwarfish Person. In the South they call such *Knurles*.

W.

A *Walker*; A Fuller; a *Walk-mill*; a Fulling-mill; à Belg. *Walcher Fullo*; hoc à verb. Belg. *Walchen*, It. *Gualcare*, *Pannos premere*, *calcare*. Teut. *Walcken*, *pannum polire*, *Omnia credo à Lat. Calcare*. Skinner.

To *wally*; To coquer, or indulge.

Walch; Insipid, fresh, waterish; in the South we say *wallouish*, meaning somewhat nauseous.

Walling; i. e. Boiling; it is now in frequent Use among the Salt-boilers at *Northwyck*, *Namptwyck*, &c.

To *walt*; To totter, or lean one way, to overthrow; from the old Saxon *Waltan*, to tumble, or rowl, whence our weltring in Blood, or rather from the Saxon *Wealtian*, to reel, or stagger.

The *Wang-tooth*; the Jaw-tooth, ab *A S. Wang*, *Wong*, *mandibula*. *Wone toth seu potius Wong-toth*, *Dens caninus*.

Wankle; Limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*; A Mole, ab *A S. Wand*. *Talpa*.

War; *Worse*; *war* and *war*; *worse* and *worse*. Var. Dial.

To *warch*, or *wark*; To ake, to work, ab *A S. Wark*, *Dolor. Utrumque*, a Work.

To *wary*; *Lancash.* To curse, ab *A S. Warian*, *Werigan*, *Execrari*, *Diris devovere*. To *wary*, i. e. Lay an Egg.

To *ware* ones Money; To bestow it well, to lay it out in Ware.

Warisht; That hath conquered any Disease, or Difficulty, and is secure against the Future; also well stored, or furnished.

To

North Country Words. 65

To *warpe*; To lay Eggs; a Hen *warps*. The same with *wary*.

A *Wartb*; a Water-Ford: I find that *wartb* in the old *Saxon* signifies the Shoar.

Warstead; used in that sense: q. *Waterstead*.

Wa's me; woe is me: *Var. Dial.*

Way-bit; a little piece, a little way; a Mile and a way bit. *Yorksb.*

Way-bread; Plantain; *ab AS. Wæg-bræde*, so called because growing every where in Streets and Ways.

Weaky; moist.

Mown Grass *welks*; that is, dries in order to becoming Hay. To *wilt*, for wither, spoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general Word. *wilt*

To *welter*; to go aside, or heavily, as Women with Child, or fat People; from the old *Saxon Wealtian*, to reel or stagger; or else from the *Saxon Wel-tan*, to tumble or rowl, whence weltering in Blood.

To *wear* the Pot; to cool it.

To *weat* the Head; to look it. v. g. for Lice.

Wea-worth you; Woe betide you.

A *Weel*, *Lancash.* a Whirlpool, *ab AS. Wæl*, vortex *aquarum*.

Weet or *Wite*; nimble, swift; used also in the South.

Weir or *Waar*; *Northumberland*, Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old *Saxon Waar*, *alga marina*, *Fucus marinus*. The *Thanet* Men (saith *Somner*) call it *wore* or *woore*.

Wellaneer; alas.

To *wend*; to go.

Westy; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharre; Crabs: as *sowr* as *Wharre*, *Cheshire*.

A *wheady* Mile; a long Mile, a Mile longer than it seems to be. Used in *Shropshire*.

Wbeam or *Wbeem*; near, close, so as no Wind can enter it: also very handsome and convenient for

one: as, *It lies wheem for me*, Chesh. *Ab AS.* Gecwerne, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit.

Wheamow; Nimble: *I am very wheamow*, quoth the old woman, when she stept into the Milk-bowl, Prov.

A *Whee*, or *Whey*; an Heifer. The only Word used here [in the East-Riding of Yorkshire] in that sense.

✓ A *Wheen-Cat*; a Queen-Cat: *Catus femina*. That Queen was used by the Saxons to signify the Female Sex, appears in that *QUEEN Fugol* was used for a Hen-fowl.

A *wheint* Lad, *q.* quaint; a fine Lad: *ironice dictum*, Chesh. Var. Dial. Also cunning, subtle.

A *Whinner-neb*; A lean, spare-faced Man. *Whinner*, I suppose is the name of some Bird that usually builds in Whins, having a slender Bill or Neb. Mr. Brokesby. I rather take it to be the Name of some Bird that frequents the Waters.

Whirkened; Choaked, strangled.

A *Whisket*; A Basket, a Skuttle or shallow Ped.

To *white*; To requite; as *God white you*, God requite you, Chesh. Var. Dial. *white pro quite*, quite *per Apharesin pro requite*.

To *white*; To blame: *You lean all the white off your sell*, i. e. You remove all the Blame from yourself. V. *Wile*.

To *wite*; To blame, *ab AS.* *Pæna*, *multa*, *q.* *supplicium*. Chaucer useth the Word for Blame.

✓ To *whoave*; Chesh. to cover or overwhelm over. *We will not kill but whoave*, Prov. Chesh. Spoken of a Pig or Fowl that they have overwhelmed with some Vessel in Readiness to kill. *Ab AS.* *Hwolf*, *Hwalf*, a Covering or Canopy; Verb. *Hwalfian*, *camerare*, *fornicare*.

To *widdle*; To fret.

Wigger; Strong. A clear-pitch'd *wigger* Fellow.

The *Wikes* of the Mouth; The Corners of the Mouth.

To *wizzle*; To get any thing away sily. A

A *Who Whiskin* ; A whole great drinking Pot. *Who* being the *Cheeshire Dialect* for whole, and a *Whisking* signifying a black Pot.

Whook't every Joint ; Shook every Joint, *Cheesh.*

A *Wieg*, or *Waagb* ; A Leaver, a Wedge, *ab AS.* *Wæge*, *Pondus*, *massa*, *libra*.

Willern ; Peevish, wilful, à *Saxon*, *Willer*, willing.

A *Wilk* or *Whilk* ; A Periwinkle or Sea-snail, *ab AS.* *Wealk*, *cocblea marina*, *Limax marinus* : *Higgin.* *σεβυλ* *σεβυλ*, *Turbo*, *cocblea marina*, *quâ olim ad buccinandum utebantur.* *Hoc à verbo* *Wealcan* *volvere*, *revolvere*, *quia sci. ejus testa in orbem, spiræ in modum contorquetur*, *Skinner.*

A *Wind-berry* ; A Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

A *Wisket* ; v. *Whisket*.

Wintly ; quietly.

Woat. —————

A *Wogh* ; A Wall : *Lancashire*, *ab AS.* *Wag*, *Paries*, elsewhere in the North *Wogh* is used for *Wool*, by a Change of the Dialect.

To *wonne* or *wun* ; To dwell : to haunt or frequent : as *where won you ? where dwell you ?* *ab AS.* *Wunian*, *Gewunian*, *Habitare*, *manere*, *Belg.* *Woonen*, *Teut.* *Wonen*, *Wohnen* : *habitare*, *morari.* *Hæc ab AS.* *Wunian*, *Gewunian.* *Assuescere*, *q. d.* *Ubi soles aut frequentas ?*

Wood-wants ; Holes in a Post or Piece of Timber, *q. d.* Places wanting Wood.

Worch-bracco, *Cheesh. i. e.* Work-brittle, very diligent ; earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Var. Dial.*

To be *worried* ; To be choaked. *Worran* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies to destroy ; in which sense we still say, A Dog *worries* Sheep.

A *Wreasel* ; A Weasel.

Wrangle-streas, or *Straws* ; *i. e.* Bents, item *Windle-straws*.

A *Wright* ; Is the only Word in use here [East Riding of *Yorksh.*] for a Carpenter. *Mr. Brokesby.*

To *wyle* ; *i. e.* Blame, v. *Wite*.

Y

Y *Ane* ; one : *yance* ; once : *Var. Dial.*

Yare ; Covetous, desirous, eager ; also nimble, ready, fit, ticklish. It is used also in the South, à *Teut.* Geaher, Geah, *Fervidus, promptus, præceps, impatiens* : Geahe *Præcipitia*, Jearen, *Fervere, effervescere* : vel parum deflexo sensu ab *AS.* Gearo, Gearre, *Chaucero etiam Yare, Paratus, promptus, &c. v.* Skinner cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet *Etymon*, ab *AS.* Georn, *studiosus, sedulus, diligens, intentus*. Spoken of Grass or Pastures, it is fresh, green.

Yearly ; *valde* : yearly much ; yearly great, that is very great.

The *Yeender*, or *Eender* : The Forenoon, *Derbysh.*

A *Yate* ; A Gate.

Yeander ; *Yonder*, *Var. Dial.*

✓ *Yewd*, or *Yod* ; Went : *yewing*, going : ab *AS.* *Eode* ; *ivit, iter fecit, concessit*, he went. *Chaucero* *Yed*, *Yeden*, *Yode eodem sensu*. *Spencer* also in his *Fairy Queen*, lib. 1. c. 10.

*He that the blood-red Billows like a Wall,
On either side disparted with his Rod,
'Till all his Army dry-foot thro' them Yod.*

Speaking of *Moses*.

Yoon ; Oven : *Var. Dial.*

To *yowfter* ; To fester.

Yu-batch ; Christmas-batch : *Yu-block*, or *Yule-block* ; Christmas-block : *Yu-gams* ; Christmas-games : ab *AS.* *Cehul* : Dan. *Jule-dag natalis Christi* : Hoc forte à *Latino*. *Hebræo* *Jubilum*, Skinner.

Yuck ; *Linc.* à *Belg.* *Jeucken*, *Joocken*, *Teut.* *Jeucken*, *prurire* : *Jucken*, *Fricare*, *Scabere*.



SOUTH and EAST Country WORDS.

A



N *Alp* or *Nope* ; A Bulfinch. I first took Notice of this Word in *Suffolk*, but find since that it is used in other Countries, almost generally all over *England*.

An *Amper* ; A Fault, or Flaw, in Linen or Woollen Cloath, *Suff.* *Skinner* makes it to be a Word much used by the common or country People in *Essex*, to signify a Tumor, Rising or Pustule, *vel ab AS.* *Ampre*, *Ompre*, *varix* : *vel à Teut.* *Empor*, *sursum*, *empor heben*, *emporen*, *elevatione*, *q. d. cutis elevatio*.

Anewst ; Nigh, almost, near hand, about, *circiter*, *Suff.* *On-neaweste*, *propè*, *juxta*, *secus*, near, nigh : *à Præp.* *On*, and *neaweste vicinia*.

Arders ; Fallowings, or Plowings of Ground. This is also a Northern Word.

Argol ; Tartar, or Lees of Wine.

Atter ; Matter, Pus, *sanies* : *à Teut. & Belg.* *Eyter ejusdem significati*, *vel ab ejus parente, AS.* *Ater*, *virus*.

Auk and *aukward* ; Untoward, unhandy, *ineptus*, *ab AS.* *Æwerd*, *perversus*, *aversus* ; *hoc ab Æ Præp.*

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loquelari negativa privativa & Weard versùs, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatus est; iratà Minervà natus. Huic autem Aukward omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur Toward. This is a Word used also in the North, as I am informed by Mr. Brokesby.

B.

A *Barth*; A warm Place, or Pasture for Calves or Lambs.

A *Barken*, or (as they use it in *Suffex*) *Barton*; A Yard of a House, a Backside, *vel à verbo, to Barre, vel à Germ. Bergen, Abscondere, A S. Beorgan munire, q. d. Locus clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.*

Baven; Brush-faggots, with the Brushwood at length, or in general Brushwood. *Nescio an q. d. Fevine Gallicè à Feu, Focus. Vir Rev. defleēt it à Belg. Bauwen, Teut. Bawen, Ædificare, cum fiat ex reliquis arborum pro ædificiis succisarum, Skinner. Utrumque Etymon me iudice ineptum.*

Bain; Lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily, *Suffolk.*

Bebitber; On this Side. It answers to beyond. *Suffex.*

Bebounc'd; Tricked up and made fine; A Metaphor taken from a Horse's Hounces, which is that Part of the Furniture of a Cart-horse, which lies spread upon his Collar, *Ess.* Ironically used.

A *Bishop*; The little spotted Beetle, commonly called the Lady-cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this Insect in other Places called a *Golden-Knop*; and, doubtless, in other Countries, it hath other Names.

A *Bigge*; A Pap or Teat, *Ess.*

A *Billard*; A bastard Capon, *Suff.*

The *Bird* of the Eye; the Sight or Pupil, *Suff.*

Blighted Corn; Blasted Corn, *Suff.* *Blight idem quod Milldew, i. e. mel roscidum vel roscida quædam melligo*

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melligo quæ fruges corrumpit: nescio an à Teut. Bleych, *pallidus, à colore scilicet,* Skinner.

Bogge; Bold, forward, sawcy. So we say, a very *bog* Fellow.

A Bumby; A deep Place of Mire and dung, a filthy Puddle.

A Bugge; Any Insect of the *Scarabæi* Kind. It is, I suppose, a Word of general Use.

Budge; Adject. Brisk, jocund. You are very *budge*. To *budge*, verbally, is to stir, or move, or walk away, in which Sense it is, I suppose, of general Use.

A Bostal; A Way up a Hill, *Suff.*

Bouds; i. e. Weevils, an Insect breeding in Malt, *Norf. Suff. Eff.*

Bown; i. e. Swelled, *Norf.*

Brank; Buck-wheat, *Eff. Suff.* In some Countries of England they call it *Crap*.

A Break; i. e. Land plowed the first Year after it hath lain fallow in the Sheep-walks, *Norf.*

To *bricken*; To bridle up the Head. A rustick Word corrupted from Bridle.

A Sow goes to *Brimme*; i. e. To Boar. Of use also in the North.

Brine it hither; Bring it hither, *Suff. Var. Dial.*

To *brite*; Spoken of Hops, when they be over-ripe and shatter.

To *brook up*; Spoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten Rain, they are said to brook up.

To *brutte*; To browse, *Suff. Dial.*

The *Buck*; The Breast, *Suff.* It is used for the Body, or the Trunk of the Body; in *Dutch* and old *Saxon*, it signifies the Belly, *the Buck of a Cart*, i. e. the Body of a Cart.

Bucksome; Blithe, jolly, frolick, chearly. Some write it *Buxome*; *ab AS. Bocsum, Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo Bugan fletere, q. d. flexibilis: quod*

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so confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum Buxumnes exponitur Lowliness, Skinner. It is used also in the North.

A *Bud*; A weaned Calf of the first Year, *Suff.* because the Horns are then in the Bud.

Bullmong; Oats, Pease, and Vetches mixed, *Eff.*

A *Buttal*; A Bittern, à *Latino Buteo*. In the North a *Mire-Drum*.

C.

A *Caddow*; A Jack-daw, *Norf.* In *Cornwal* they call the *Guilliam* a *Kiddaw*.

Carpet-way; i. e. Green-way.

A *Cadma*; The least of the Pigs which a Sow hath at one Fare; commonly they have one that is signally less than the rest; it is also called the *Whin-mock*.

A *Carre*; A Wood of Alder, or other Trees, in a moist, boggy Place.

A *Cart-rake*; *Eff.* A Cart-track, in some Countries called a *Cart-rut*, but more improperly; for whether it be *Cart-rake*, or originally *Cart-track*, the Etymology is manifest, but not so of *Cart-rut*.

Catch-land; Land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the Tithes of it enjoys it for that Year, *Norf.*

A *Chavish*; A chatting or prating Noise among a great many, *Suff.*

Chizzell; Bran: a *Teut.* *Kiesell*, *Siliqua*, *Gluma*, *Suff. Kent.* It is also used in the North.

The *Church-litten*; The Church-yard, *Suff. Wilt. fort. ab A.S. Lædan, Teut. Leyten, ducere, q. d. via ducens ad templum, Skinner.*

A *Chuck*; A great Chip, *Suff.* In other Countries they call it a *Chunk*.

Cledgy; i. e. Stiff, *Kent.*

Clever;

chitchy

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Clever ; Neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous,
à *Fr. G. Leger*, cleaverly, *q. d. Legerly*, Skinner.
Of use also in the North.

A *Cobweb Morning* ; A misty Morning, *Norf.*

A *Combe* ; A Valley, *Devon. Corn. ab A S. Comb*,
comp. à C. Br. *ecque antiquo Gallico Kum, Cwmm*,
unde defluxit Gallicum recens Combe, Vallis utrinque
collibus obsita, Skinner.

A *Coomb*, or *Coumb* of Corn ; Half a Quarter, à
Fr. G. Comble utrumque à Lat. Cumulus.

A *Cob-iron* ; An Andiron, *Eff. Leicestersh.*

A *Cob* ; A Wicker-basket to carry upon the
Arm. So a Seed-cob, or Seed-lib, is such a Basket
for Sowing.

To *cope* ; *i. e.* To chop or exchange, used by the
Coasters of *Norf. Suff. &c.* as also *Yorksh.*

A *Coffet Lamb*, or *Colt*, *Ec. i. e.* A cade Lamb,
a Lamb or Colt brought up by the Hand, *Norf.*
Suff. This Word Dr. *Hammond*, in his Annotations
on the New Testament, p. 356. *Act. cap. 7.* derives
from the Hebrew קסמה signifying a Lamb.

Costard ; The Head. It is a kind of opprobrious
Word, used by way of Contempt.

A *Cottrel* ; *Cornw. Devonsh.* A Trammel to hang
the Pot on over the Fire. Used also in the North.

A *Cove* ; A little Harbour for Boats, *West Coun-*
try. Used also in the North from *Cavea*.

To *coure* ; To ruck down, *ut mulieres solent ad min-*
gendum, ab It. Covare: Fr. G. Couver, incubare,
hoc à Lat. cubare. It seems to be a general Word.

A *Cowl* ; A Tub, *Eff.*

A *Cowslip* ; That which is elsewhere called an
Oxslip.

A *Cragge* ; A small Beer-vessel.

A *Crotch-tail* ; A Kite ; *Mibous caudâ forcipatâ.*

Crank ; Brisk, merry, jocund, *Effex. Sanus, in-*
teger: sunt qui derivant à Belg. & Teut. Kranek,
quod prorsus contrarium sc. ægrum significat. Ab istis
autem

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autem antiphrasibus totus abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab Un vel Onkranck, non æger, omiſſa per injuriam temporis initiali ſyllabâ, Skinner. It is uſed alſo in *Yorkſhire*, Mr. *Brokesby*.

Crap ; Darnel, *Suff.* In *Worceſterſhire* and other Countries they call Buck-wheat *Crap*.

Crible ; Courſe Meal, a Degree better than Bran : à *Latino cibum*.

A *Crock* ; An Earthen-pot to put Butter or the like in, *ab Aſ. Croca, Teut. Krug. Belg. Krogh, Kroegh, C. Br. Crochan, Dan. Kruck, Olla fiſtilis, vas fiſtile, Urceus, Skinner.*

To *crock* ; *Eff.* To black one with Soot, or black of a Pot or Kettle, or Chimney-ſtock. This Black, or Soot, is alſo ſubſtantively called *Crock*.

Crones ; Old Ewes.

A *Cratch*, or *Critch* ; A Rack : *ni fallor à Lat. Cratica, Craticula, Crates.*

Crawly mawly ; Indifferently well, *Norſ.*

A *Culver* : A Pigeon or Dove, *ab Aſ. Culfer, Columba.*

D.

D A G ; Dew upon the Graſs. Hence Daggletail is ſpoken of a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet, or Dirt.

It *dares* me ; It pains or grieves me, *Eff. ab Aſ. Dare* ſignifying Hurt, Harm, Loſs. Uſed alſo in the North.

A *Dilling* ; A Darling, or beſt-beloved Child.

A *Dibble* ; An Inſtrument to make Holes in the Ground with, for ſetting Beans, Peaſe, or the like. Of general Uſe.

Diſh-meat ; Spoon-meat, *Kent.*

To *ding* ; To ſling, *Eff.* In the North it ſignifies to beat.

A *Dodman* ; A Shell-fnail, or Hodmandod, *Norſ.*

A *Doke* ;

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A *Doke* ; A deep Dint or Furrow, *Ess. Suff.*

A *Dool* ; A long, narrow Green in a plowed Field, with plowed Land on each Side it : a broad Balk. *Fortè à Dale*, a Valley, because when standing Corn grows on both Sides it, it appears like a Valley. Of use also in the North.

A *Douter* ; An Extinguisher, *qu. Doouter.*

A *Drazill* ; A dirty Slut.

To *drill* a Man in ; To decoy or flatter a Man into any thing. To *drill*, is to make a Hole with a Piercer or Gimlet.

E

E*llinge* ; Solitary, lonely, melancholly, far from Neighbours : *q. elongatus*, *Suff. à Gallico* *Esloigner.* *Ellende* in the ancient Saxon signifies *procul*, far off, far from.

Ernful ; i. e. Lamentable.

Ersh ; The same that *Edish*, the Stubble after the Corn is cut, *Suff.* *Edisc* is an old Saxon Word signifying sometimes *Roughings*, *Aftermatthes.*

F

F*airy-sparks* ; Or Shel-fire, *Kent*, often seen on Cloaths in the Night.

A *Fare* of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth forth at one Time. To *farrow*, is a Word peculiar to a Sow's bringing forth Pigs. Our Language abounds in unnecessary Words of this and other Kinds. So a Sheep is said to *yea*, a Cow to *calve*, a Mare to *foal*, a Bitch to *whelp*, &c. All which Words signify no more than *Parere*, to bring forth. So for Sexes we have the like superfluous Words, as Horse and Mare, Bull and Cow, Ram and Sheep, Dog and Bitch, Boar and Sow, &c. Whereas the Difference of Sex were better signified by a Termination.

Feabes,

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Feabes, or *Feaberries*; Gooseberries, *Suff. Leicestersh.*
Tbebes in *Norf.*

Fenny; i. e. Mouldy; fenny Cheese, mouldy
Cheese, *Kent.* *Ab A.S. Fennig, mucidus.*

Fimble Hemp; Early ripe Hemp.

Flags; The Surface of the Earth, which they
pare off to burn; the upper Turf, *Norf.*

To *flaite*; To affright or scare. *Flaited* is the
same with *gastered*.

A *Flasket*; A long shallow Basket.

Foison, or *Fizon*; The natural Juice or Moisture
of the Grass, or other Herbs. The Heart and
Strength of it, *Suff. à Gallico Foissonner: abundare,*
vel fortè à Tent. Feist, pinguis.

Footing time, *Norf.* is the same with Upsetting
time in *Yorkshire*, when the *Puerpera* gets up.

A *Fostal*; *Fortè* Forestal: a Way leading from
the Highway to a great House, *Suff.*

Frampald, or *Frampard*; Fretful, peevish, cross,
froward. As Froward comes from *From*, so may
Frampard.

A *Frower*; An Edge-tool used in cleaving Lath.

To *frase*; To break, *Norf.* It is likely from the
Latin Word *frangere*.

Frobly mobly; Indifferently well.

G.

TO *gaster*; To scare, or affright suddenly.

Gastred, *Perterrificatus*: *ab A.S. Gast, Spiritus, Umbra, Spectrum, q. d. Spectri alicujus visu territus, vel q. d. Gastrid vel ridden, i. e. à spectro aliquo vel Ephialte invasus & quasi inequitatus, Skinner.* It
is a Word of common Use in *Essex*.

A *Gattle-head*; *Cambr.* A forgetful Person, *ab A.S. Ofer-geotol obliviosus, immemor.*

To *gaincope*; To go-crofs a Field the nearest
Way, to meet with something.

Gant;

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Gant ; Slim, slender. It is, I suppose, a Word of general Use.

Gatteridge-tree is *Cornus semina*, or Prickwood, and yet *Gatteridge-berries* are the Fruit of *Euonymus Theophrasti*, i. e. Spindle-tree, or Louse-berry.

Gare-brain'd ; very heedless. *Hare-brain'd* is also used in the same Sense : the Hare being a very timorous Creature minds nothing for fear of the Dogs, rushes upon any thing. *Garish* is the same, signifying one that is as 'twere in a Fright, and so heeds nothing.

Geazon ; Scarce, hard to come by, *Eff.*

A Gibbet ; A great Cudgel, such as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

A Gill ; A Rivulet, a Beck, *Suff.*

A Gimlet ; An Instrument to bore a small Hole, called also a Screw.

A Goffe ; A Mow of Hay or Corn, *Eff.*

Gods-good ; Yeast, Barm, *Kent, Norf. Suff.*

Gole ; Big, large, full and florid. It is said of rank Corn or Grass, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *goal*. So of a young Cockrel, when his Comb and Gills are red and turgid with Blood, that he is *goal*.

A Gotch ; A large earthen or stone drinking Pot, with a great Belly like a Jugg.

To goyster ; To be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud, *Suff.* Used also in *Yorkshire*.

Gowts ; *Sommersetshire*. *Canales, cloacæ, seu sentinæ subterraneæ, proculdubio à Fr. G. Gouttes, gutæ, & inde verb. Esgouter, guttatim transfluere. Omnia manifestè à Lat. Gutta, Skinner.*

A Grain-staff ; A Quarter-staff, with a short pair of Tines at the End, which they call Grains.

To grain, or *grane* ; To choak or throttle.

A Gratton ; An Ersh or Eddish, *Suffex. Kent.* Stubble,

The Gray of the Morning ; Break of Day, and from thence till it be clear Light. That Part of
Time

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Time that is compounded of Light and Darknes, as Grey is of White and Black, which answer thereto.

A Grippe, or Grindlet; A small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

H.

A Hagester; A Magpie, *Kent.*

A Hale; *Suff. i. e.* A Trammel in the *Essex* Dial. *V. Tramel.*

A Haw; *Kent.* A Close: *ab A S. Haga seu Hæg, Agellulus seu Cors juxta domum, hoc ab A S. Hegian sepire.*

To hare; To affright or make wild: to go *barum starum.*

To heal; To cover, *Suff.* As, To heal the Fire; to heal a House; to heal a Person in Bed, *i. e.* to cover them, *ab A S. Helan, to hide, cover, or heal.* Hence in the West, he that covers a House with Slates, is called a Healer, or Hellier.

To bie; To make haste: *ude hitb* Haste.

Haulm, or Helm; Stubble gathered after the Corn is inned: *ab A S. Healm, Hielm, Stipula, Culmus. Omnia à Lat. Calamus vel Culmus.*

Hogs; Young Sheep, *Northamptonsh.* Used also in the same Sense in *Yorksh.*

Hoddy; Well, pleasant, in good Tune, or Humour.

A Hodmandod; A Shell-snail.

A How; Pronounced as Mow and Throw; a narrow Iron Rake without Teeth, to cleanse Gardens from Weeds, *Rastrum Gallicum.*

A Hornicle; A Hornet, *Suff. Dial.*

To hotagoe; To move nimbly, spoken of the Tongue, *Suff.* You hotagoe your Tongue.

A Holt; A Wood, an ancient Saxon Word.

Hover Ground; *i. e.* Light Ground.

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To *bummer* ; To begin to neigh : *Vox Onomatopœum.*

I.

THE Door stands a *Jarr* ; *i. e.* The Door stands half open, *Norf.*

A *Jugglemeare* ; A Quagmire, *Devonsh.*

An *Ice-bone* ; A Rump of Beef, *Norf.*

K.

K Edge ; Brisk, budge, lively, *Suff.*

A *Keeve* ; *Devon.* A Fat wherein they work their Beer up before they turn it.

Kelter, or *Kilter* ; Frame, Order, *Proculdubio* (inquit *Skinnerus*) à *Dan.* *Opkilter succingo*, *Kilter*, *Cingo* ; *vel fortè à voce cultura.* *Non absurde etiam deflecti posset à Teut.* *Kelter*, *torcular*, *Skinnerus*, *quem adi sis.*

The *Kerfe* ; The Furrow made by the Saw, *Suffex*, *Essex.*

A *Kerle* of Veal, Mutton, &c. A Loin of those Meats, *Devon.*

A *Kidder* ; Badger, Huckster, or Carrier of Goods on Horseback, *Ess. Suff.*

A *Knacker* ; One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses.

Knolles ; Turneps, *Kent.*

L.

TO *lack* ; To dispraise.

A *Largefs*, *Largitio* ; A Gift to Harvestmen particularly, who cry a *Largefs* so many times as there are Pence given. It is also used generally by good Authors for any Gift.

A *Lawn* in a Park ; Plain untilled Ground.

Laye ;

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Laye, as *Lowe* in the North ; The Flame of Fire, tho' it be peculiarly used for the Steam of Charcoal, or any other burnt Coal, and so distinguished from Flame, as a more general Word.

A *Leap*, or *Lib* ; *Suff.* Half a Bushel. In *Essex* a Seed-leap, or *Lib*, is a Vessel or Basket to carry Corn in, on the Arm to sow. *Ab A.S.* Sæd-leap, a Seed-basket.

To *lease* and *leafing* ; To glean and gleaning, spoken of Corn, *Suff. Kent.*

A *Letch*, or *Lech* ; A Vessel to put Ashes in to run Water through, to make *Lee* or *Lixivium* for washing of Cloaths. A Buck.

Lee, or *Lew* ; Calm, under the Wind, *Suff.*

As *Leef*, or *Leve* ; As willingly, as good ; spoken of a thing equally eligible. *Lever*, in *Chaucer*, signifies rather, tho' this Comparative be not now in Use with us.

A *Three* or *four-way Leet* ; *trivium vel quadrivium* ; Where three or four Ways meet.

A *Lift* ; *i. e.* A Stile that may be opened like a Gate, *Norf.*

Lither ; Lithe, flexible. It is used also for lazy, slothful.

Litten ; V. Church-litten. *Lic-tune Saxonice cæmeterium.*

Lizen'd Corn, *q.* lessened ; *i. e.* Lank, or shrank Corn, *Suff.*

Long it hither ; Reach it hither, *Suff.*

A *Loop* ; A Rail of Pails, or Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure.

Lourdy ; Sluggish, *Suff.* From the French *Lourd*, *focors*, *ignavus*, *Lourdant*, *Lourdin Bardus*. Dr. *Heylin*, in his Geography, will have *Lourdon* for a sluggish, lazy Fellow, to be derived from *Lord Dane* ; for that the *Danes*, when they were Masters here, were distributed singly into private Houses, and

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and in each called the *Lord Dane*, who lorded it there, and lived such a slothful idle Life.

A *Lyncbett*; A green Balk to divide Lands.

M.

A *Mad*; An Earth-worm, *Eff.* From the *Higb Dutch Maden*.

Mazzards; Black Cherries, West Country.

A *Meag*, or *Meak*; A Pease-hook, *Eff.*

A *Mere*; i. e. *Lyncbet*.

To be *mirk'd*, or *merk'd*; To be troubled or disturbed in one's Mind; to be startled, probably from the Saxon *Merk*, signifying dark.

Misgast; Mistaken, misgiven, *Suff.*

A *Mixon*; Dung laid on a Heap, or Bed, to rot and ripen, *Suff. Kent.* I find that this Word is of general Use all over England. *Ab AS.* *Mixen*, *Sterquilinium*; *utr. à Meox*, *simus*; *hoc forte à misceo & miscela*; *quia est miscela omnium alimentorum.*

A *Modber*, or *Modder*, *Mothiber*; A Girl, or young Wench; used all over the Eastern Parts of England, v. g. *Eff. Suff. Norf. Cambr.* From the ancient Danish Word *Moer*, *Quomodo* (saith Sir H. Spelman in *Glossario*) à *Danis oriundi Norfolciences puellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Angli ceteri, vocis nescientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est Norfolciam hanc nostram (quæ inter alios aliquot Angliæ Comitatus in Danorum transit ditionem, An. Dom. 876.) Danis maximè habitatam fuisse, eorumque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutam. Claras illi virgines & puellas (ut *Arctoe gentes aliæ*) *Moer* appellabant. Inde quæ canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere (teste *Olao Wormio*) *Scaldmoer*, i. e. *Virgines cantatrices*; quæ in præliis gloriam ex fortitudine sunt adeptæ *Sciold Moer* hoc est *Scutiferas virgines nuncuparunt. Eodem nomine ipsæ, Amazones, &c. En quantum in spreta jam voce antiquæ gloriæ.**

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gloria. Sed corrumpi hanc fateor vulgari labio, quod Mother matrem significans etiam pro Moer, h. e. puella pronunciat.

A Muckinder ; A Cloth hung at Childrens Girdles to wipe their Noses on, from *Mucus narium* ; from which Word comes also our *English Muck*, used especially in the North.

Muckson up to the Huckson ; Devon. Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The Mokes of a Net ; The Mashies, or Meishies, *Sussex.*

Mulch ; Straw half rotten.

N.

A Nail of Beef, *v. g. Suff. i. e.* The Weight of eight Pounds.

Newing ; Yeast, or Barm, *Eff.*

Near now ; Just now, not long since, *Norf.*

To not, and notted ; *i. e.* Polled, shorn, *Eff.* *Ab*

AS. Hnot, ejusdem significationis.

Nush'd ; Starved in the bringing up.

O.

OLD Land ; Ground that hath lain untilld a long Time, and is new plowed up, *Suff.* The same in *Essex* is called *Newland.*

Ollet ; Fewel, *q. d.* *Ellet*, *ab AS. Ælan, Onælan, accendere, Dan.* Eld. Ignis.

Oast, or *East* ; The same that *Kiln*, or *Kill*, *Somerseish.* and elsewhere in the West.

Orewood ; *Quædam Algæ specis quæ Cornubiæ agros mirificè sæcundat, sic dicta sortè; quod ut Aurum incolas locupletet, & auro emi meretur. East autem vox Cornubiæ ferè propria.* Sea-wrack, so called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their Land with it ; as they do also in *Scotland*, and elsewhere. *Ope*

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Ope Land ; Ground plowed up every Year ;
Ground that is loose or open, *Suff.*

P.

A *Paddock* ; A Frog, *Eff.* Minshew *deflectit à Belg.* *Padde Bufo.* A *Paddock*, or *Puddock*, is also a little Park, or Enclosure. ✓

A *Paigle* ; It is of Use in *Effex*, *Middlesex*, *Suffolk*, for a Cowslip : Cowslip with us signifying what is elsewhere called an Oxslip.

A *Petticoat* ; Is in some Places used for a Man's Wastecoat.

Pease-bolt ; i. e. Pease-straw, *Eff.*

Pipperidges ; Barberries, *Eff. Suff.*

To *play* ; Spoken of a Pot, Kettle, or other Vessel full of Liquor, i. e. to boil ; playing hot, boiling hot. In *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw*. *Vox generalis.*

A *Pose* ; A Cold in the Head, that causes a Running at the Nose.

A *Poud* ; A Boil, or Ulcer, *Suff.*

A *Prigge* ; A small Pitcher. This is, I suppose, a general Word in the South Country.

Puckets ; Nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.*

A *Pitch* ; A Bar of Iron, with a thick, square pointed End, to make Holes in the Ground by pitching down.

Q.

Q *Uotted* ; *Suff.* Cloyed, glutted.

R.

R *Atbe* ; Early, *Suff.* As *Ratbe* in the Morning, i. e. early in the Morning. *Ratbe-ripe Fruit*,
F 2 i. e. early

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i. e. early Fruit, *fructus præcoces*, ab *AS.* Radh, Radhe, cito.

A *Riddle*; An oblong sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn; ab *AS.* Hriddel, *cribrum*; *boc à Hreddan*, *liberare*, quia *sc. cribrando partes puriores à crassioribus liberentur*; because it rids the Corn from the Soil and Dross.

A *Ripper*; A Pedder, Dorser, or Badger, *Suff.*

Rising; Yeast, Beergood.

Roughings; Latter Grass, after Mathes.

Rosil, or *Rosilly*; Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. I suppose from *Rosin*, which here in *Essex* the Vulgar call *Rosill*.

To *rue*; To sift, *Devonsh.*

S.

TO *santer* about; Or go *santering* up and down. It is derived from *Saincte terre*, *i. e.* The Holy Land, because of old Time, when there were frequent Expeditions thither, many idle Persons went from Place to Place, upon Pretence that they had taken, or intended to take, the Cross upon them, and to go thither. It signifies to idle up and down, to go loitering about.

Say of it; *i. e.* Taste of it: *Suff.* *Say* for *Assay*, per *Aphæresin*, *Assay* from the French *essayer*, and the Italian *assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt; all from the Latin Word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A *Scopperloit*; A Time of Idleness, a Play-time.

A *Seame* of Corn of any sort; A Quarter, eight Bushels, *Ess.* ab *AS.* *seam*, & *boc fortè à Græco σάγμα* a Load, a Burthen, a Horse-load: It seems also to have signified the Quantity of eight Bushels, being often taken in that Sense in *Matth. Paris. Somner.*

A *Seam* of Wood; An Horse-load: *Suff.* *ejusdem originis.* *Sear*;

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Sear ; dry : opposed to green, spoken only of Wood, or the Parts of Plants, from the Greek *ξηρός* *aridus*. Hence perhaps *Woodsear*.

Seel, or *Seal*, Time or Season : *It is a fair Seel for you to come at*, i. e. a fair Season or Time ; spoken ironically to them that come late, *Eff. ab AS. Sæl*. Time. *What Seel of Day?* What time of Day?

To go *sew* ; i. e. To go dry : *Suff.* spoken of a Cow.

A *Shaw* ; A Wood that encompasses a Close : *Suff. ab AS. Scuwa umbra* ; A Shadow.

A *Shawle* ; A Shovel to winnow withal, *Suff. videtur contractum à Shovel*.

A *Sheat* ; A young Hog : *Suff.* In *Essex* they call it a *Shote* ; both from shoot. ✓

Shie, or *shy* ; Apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. *It. Schifo*, à *Belg. schouwen*, *schuwen*, *Teut. schewen*, *vitare*, Skinner. *Vox est generalis*. ✓

Sheld ; Flecked, party-coloured : *Suff. inde Shel-drake and Sheld-fowle*, *Suff.*

To *shimper* ; To shimmer or shine, *Suff. Dial.*

A *Showel* ; A Blind for a Cow's Eyes ; made of Wood.

To *shun* ; To shove : *Suff. Dial.*

Sibberidge ; or *sibbered* ; the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff. ab AS. syb, sybbe*, Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

A *Shuck* ; An Husk or Shell ; as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, *per Anagrammatismum τὴν Husk forte*.

Sizzing ; Yeast or Barm : *Suff.* from the sound Beer or Ale in working.

Sidy ; Surly, moody : *Suff.*

Sig ; Urine, Chamber-lie.

Sile ; Filth ; because usually it subsides to the Bottom.

Simpson ; Groundsel, *senecio* : *Eff. Suff.*

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A Size of Bread, and a Cue of Bread, *Cambridge*. The one signifies half, the other one-fourth Part of a Half-penny Loaf. That Cue is nothing but *q*, the first Letter of Quarter or Quadrans is manifest. Size comes from *Scindo*.

Skaddle, scathie ; Ravenous, mischievous, *Suff. ab AS. Skade, Harm, Hurt, Damage, Mischief* ; or *scædan, lædere, nocere*. Prov. One doth the *Skatbe*, and another hath the Scorn : *i. e.* One doth the Harm, and another bears the Blame. *Supra* among the Northern Words.

A Skip or *Skep* ; A Basket, but not to carry in the Hand : A *Bee-skip*, A Bee-hive.

Skrow ; Surly, dogged : Used most adverbially, as to look *shrow*, *i. e.* That is to look slowly, *Suff.*

Skeeling ; An Isle, or Bay of a Barn, *Suff.*

To *skid* a Wheel ; *Rotam sufflaminare*, with an Iron Hoop fastned to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the Descent of a steep Hill, *Kent*.

A *Slappel* ; A Piece, Part, or Portion, *Suff.*

To *slump* ; To slip, or fall plum down into any dirty, or wet Place : It seems to be a Word made *per onomatopæian* from the Sound.

A *Snagge* ; A Snail : *Suff. Dial.*

A *Snurle* ; A Pose or Cold in the Head, *Coryza*, *Suff.*

Span new ; Very new : That was never worn or used. So spick and span new.

The *Snasste* ; The burnt *Week* or Snuff of a Candle.

A *Snatbe* ; The Handle of a Sithe.

A *Spurget* ; A Tagge, or Piece of Wood to hang any thing upon.

A *Spurre-way* ; A Horse-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by right of Custom.

To *spurk* up ; To spring, shoot, or brisk up.

To

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To *squirm* ; To move very nimbly about, after the manner of an Eel. It is spoken of an Eel. ✓

To *summerland* a Ground ; To lay it Fallow a Year, *Suff.*

A *Soller*, or *Solar* ; An upper Chamber or Loft, à *Latino solarium*.

To *squat* ; To bruise or make flat by letting fall : *Activè, Suff.*

A *Staffe* of Cocks ; A Pair of Cocks.

A *Stank* ; A Dam or Bank to stop Water.

Stover ; Fodder for Cattle : *ab Estover, Gal.*

A *Swamp* ; A low hollow Place in any Part of a Field.

The *Steal* of any Thing, *i. e. Manubrium*. The Handle ; or *Pediculus*, The Foot-stalk : à *Belg.* steel, stele. *Teut. stiel Petiolus*. ✓

A *Speen*, or *Spene* ; A Cow's Pap : *Kent. ab AS. spana, mammae, ubera*.

A *Sosse-bangle* ; A sluttish, flattering, lazy Wench ; a rustic Word, only used by the Vulgar.

A *Stew* ; A Pool to preserve Fish for the Table ; to be drawn and filled again at pleasure.

A *Stoly* House ; *i. e.* A clutter'd, dirty House, *Suff.*

A *Strand* ; One of the Twists of a Line ; be it of Horse-hair or ought else, *Suff.* ✓

A *Stound* ; A little while : *Suff. q.* A Stand.

The *Strig* ; The Foot-stalk of any Fruit : *Petiolus, Suff.*

Stamwood ; The Root of Trees stubbed up, *Suff.*

A *Stuckling* ; An Apple-pasty or Pye, *Suff.*

Stufnet ; A Posnet or Skillet, *Suff.*

A *Stull* ; A Luncheon, a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals, *Eff.*

Sturry ; Inflexible, Sturdy and Stiff : *Stowre* is used in the same Sense, and spoken of Cloth, in Opposition to Limber.

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A *Stut* ; A Gnat : *Sommerfet*, ab *AS.* *Stut*, *Culex*.

Stover ; Fodder for Cattle ; as Hay, Straw, or the like, *Eff.* from the *French* *Estouuer sovere*, according to *Cowel*. *Spelman* reduces it from the *French* *Estoffe materia*, & *Estoffer*, *necessaria suppeditare*.

Swads ; Pods of Pease, or the like Pulse.

To *Sweale* ; To singe or burn, *Suff.* A swealed Pig, a singed Pig ; ab *AS.* *fwælan*, to kindle, to set on fire, or burn.

To *sworle* ; To snarl as a Dog doth, *Suff.*

T.

A *Tagge* ; A Sheep of the first Year, *Suff.*
Techy, i. e. *Touchy* ; Peevish, cross, apt to be angry.

To *Tede* Grass ; To spread abroad new mowen Grass ; which is the first thing that is done in order to the drying it, and making it into Hay.

Tewly, or *Tuly* ; Tender, sick : *Tuly* stomached, weak stomached.

To *toll* ; To entice or draw in, to decoy or flatter ; as the Bell tolling calls in the People to the Church.

Temse-bread ; i. e. Sifted Bread, from the *French* Word *Tamis*, a Sieve or Sierce.

Very *tharky* ; very dark, *Suff.*

A *Theave* ; An Ewe of the first Year, *Eff.*

Tiching ; *Devonsh.* *Cornw.* Setting up Turves that so they may be dried by the Sun, and fit to burn upon Land.

To *tine*, or *tin* a Candle ; To light it ; ab *AS.* *Tynan*, *accendere* ; *hinc* *Tinder*.

A *Tovet*, or *Tofet* ; Half a Bushel, *Kent.* à *nostro* Two, *AS.* *Tu*, *Duo*, & *Fat mensuram unius pecci signante*, a Peck.

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A *Trammel*; An Iron Instrument hanging in the Chimney; whereon to hang Pots or Kettles over the Fire, *Eff.*

Treaf; Peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

A *Tumbrel*; A Dung-cart.

Trewets, or *Truets*; Pattens for Women, *Suff.*

A *Trip* of Sheep; i. e. A few Sheep, *Norf.*

A *Trug*; A Trey for Milk, or the like, *Suffex Dial.*

To *trull*; To trundle; *per contractionem*, *Suff.*

V.

TO *vang*; To answer for at the Font as Godfather. He *vang'd* to me at the *Vant*, Somersetshire; in *Baptisterio pro me suscepit*, ab *A S.* *Fengan*, to receive, also to undertake, *verso f in v, pro more loci.*

Velling; Plowing up the Turf, or upper Surface of the Ground, to lay on Heaps to burn. *West-Country.*

A *Voor*; A Furrow, *Suff.*

A *Vollow*; A Fallow, *Suff.* Generally in the *West-Country* they use *v* instead of *f*, and *z* instead of *s*.

Vrith; Etherings, or Windings of Hedges, *teneri rami Coryli, quibus inflexis sepes colligant & stabiliunt*: ab *A S.* *Wrydhan*, *torquere, distorquere, contratorquere*: *Wridha, lorum, Wridelf, Fascia, quia sci. bi rami contorti instar lori & Fasciae sepes colligant*, Skinner.

W.

W*Attles*; Made of split Wood, in fashion of Gates, wherein they use to fold Sheep, as elsewhere in Hurdles, *Suff. ab A S.* *Watelas*, Crates, Hurdles.

Welling, or *Whey*; Is heating it scalding hot, in order to the taking off the Curds. *Welling*, or *wal-ling*, in old *English*, is boiling. A

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A *Wem*; A small Fault, Hole, Decay or Blemish; especially in Cloth, *Ess. ab A.S. Wem*, a Blot, Spot, or Blemish.

A *Were*, or *Wair*; a Pond or Pool of Water, *ab A.S. Wær* a Fish-pond, a Place or Engine for catching and keeping of Fish.

A *Whapple Way*; *i. e.* Where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only, *Suff.*

A *Wbeeden*; A simple Person, *West.*

A *wbeady Mile*; A Mile beyond Expectation, longer than it seems to be.

Whicket for *whacket*; Or *quittee* for *quattee*; *i. e.* *Quid pro quo*, *Kent.*

To *whimper*; To begin to cry.

A *Whittle*; A double Blanket, which Women wear over their Shoulders in the West-Country, as elsewhere short Cloaks, *ab A.S. Hwitel, Sagum, Saga, lana*, a kind of Garment, a Cassock, an *Irish* Mantle, &c. *v. Somner.*

Willows Bench; A Share of the Husband's Estate which Widows in *Sussex* enjoy, beside their Joyn-tures.

To *wimme*; *Suff. Dial. i. e.* Winnow.

A *Wind-row*; The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up, in order to the carrying the Earth on to the Land to mend it. It is called Windrow, because it is laid in Rows, and exposed to the Wind.

Woadmél; A hairy, coarse Stuff, made of Island Wool, and brought thence by our Seamen to *Norf. Suff. &c.*

Woodcock Soil; Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock colour, and is not good.

Y. Yare;

Y.

Y Are; Nimble, sprightly, smart, *Suff.*

A *Taspen*, or *Yeepsen*; In *Essex* signifies as much as can be taken up in both Hands joined together. *Gouldman* renders it, *vola seu manipulas, fortean à nostro*. Grasping, *ilisà propter euphoniā literā caninā r*, and *g*, in *y facillimā sanè & vulgatissima nostræ linguae mutatione transeunte*; *q. d. quantum quis vola comprehendere potest*, *Skinner*.

In *Sussex*, for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c. for Neck, Nick; for Throat, Throtte; for choak, check. Set'n down, let'n stand, come again and let'n anon. C'have eat so much c'ham quit a quot, *Devonsh. i. e.* I can eat no more; I have eat so much that I am cloyed.





A
CATALOGUE
 OF
LOCAL WORDS,
 PARALLELED

With **BRITISH** or **WELSH**, by my
 learned and ingenious Friend Mr. *Edward*
Lloyd of *Oxford*.

N. B. The Syllables thus mark'd * are long, thus *
 very short and smart.

English.

1. **A** *N Ark*; a large
 Chest for Corn.

British.

1. **A** *Rkb*; Lat. *Arca*,
cista. But the
 modern Signification is a
 Coffin. It is doubtless of
 the same Origin with the
 Latin Word, tho' we can-
 not say that all that are so
 have been borrowed of
 the *Romans*.

2. *An*

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2. An *Altercop*; A Spider's Web. Mr. Nicolson gives the Etymology of this Word from Saxon. I rather think it originally *British*, because remaining in use only in *Cumberland*.

3. An *Aumbry*; A Cup-board.

4. *Bragget*; A sort of compound Drink or Metheglin.

5. A *Bratt*; Seminctium ex vilissimo pan-
no.

6. *Braugh wham*; a sort of Meat in *Lancashire*.

7. A *Capo*; A working Horse.

8. A *Cod*; A Pillow; A S. Codde est Pera, Marsupium. Matth. 10.

10. Græci *κώδρα* lectis hyemem imponebant, ut æstate *κώδρα*, Autore Laertio lib. 2. in Menedemo, Mr. Nicolson.

2. *Cop*, and *Coppin*, is a Spider; but a Spider's Web we call *gwêr-cop* and corruptly. *Gwydyr goppyn*.

3. *Almari* signifies the same thing in *Welsh*, but it's now grown obsolete. I suppose we might have it of the *Normans*.

4. *Bràgod*; idem. A common Drink among Country People in their Feasts or Wakes.

5. *Bràthay*; Rags, *Brestyn*, a Rag; *Brèthyn*, Woollen Cloth. Hibernis *Bredhy'n*.

6. *Brukban*; A sort of Lhymry.

7. *Kèphyl*; A Horse. The *Irish* call a working Horse *Kappwl*. All of the same Original with *Caballus*.

8. *Kw'd* and *Kôd*; A Bag.

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9. A *Crag* ; A *Rock*.
In *Lycia* *Cragus mons*
quidam est dictus Stepha-
no autore, Cujus etiam
meminit Horatius.

Aut *viridis Cragi*, &c.
Mr. Nicolson.

10. *Cole*, or *Keale* ;
Pottage.

11. *Copping* ; The *Top*
or *Roof* of a *Wall*.

12. *Dare* ; *Harm*, or
Pain.

13. *Trinket* ; A *Por-*
ringer.

14. A *Dub* ; A *Pool*
of *Water*.

15. A *Doubler* ; A
Dish.

16. A *Dool*.

17. An *Ellmother* ; A
Stepmother.

18. *Elden* ; *Fewel*, *ab*
AS. Æled. Ignis.

19. A *Garth* ; A
Yard.

9. *Kraig* ; A *Rock*. I
conjecture this *Word* to
be originally *British*.

10. *Kawl*, *idem*. *Sic*
Armoricanis. This *Word*
runs through many *Lan-*
guages, or *Dialects*, and
is nothing but the *Latin*
Caulis a *Synonyme* of
Brassica, called thence
Colewort.

11. *Koppa* ; The *Top*
of any thing.

12. *Déra* ; *Phrenesis*,
unde y *Gyndharedh*, *In-*
fanía, *furor*.

13. *Trànked* ; *idem*.

14. *Hibernis* *Tybyr*
Fons ; nobis *Dwv'r*, *A-*
qua.

15. *Dwbler*, in *Car-*
diganshire, signifies the
same.

16. *Dól* ; A *Meadow*
by a *River Side*.

17. *Ail* ; The *second*.
So that perhaps a *Step-*
mother might be called
the *second Mother*.

18. *Aekwyd* ; The
Hearth.

19. *Gardb* ; A *Gar-*
den.

20. *Grig* ;

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20. *Grig* ; Salopienfibus Heath.

21. *Greès* ; Stairs.

22. He, She.

23. To *beal* ; To cover.

24. *Helo* ; Bashful.

25. *Knoll* ; A little round Hill, ab AS. *Cnolle*, Top or Cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

20. *Gry'g*, Heath.

21. *Gristay*, idem. Borrowed doubtless from the *French*.

22. *Hî* ; She. In Pronunciation there is no Difference.

23. *Hilio* ; To cover. Perhaps we have receiv'd it from the *English*, which may be the Reason Dr. *Davies* hath omitted it in his Lexicon. It is a Word generally used in North *Wales*.

24. *Gw'yl* ; Bashful, which in the feminine Gender is *w'yl*, as *Merkbw'yl*, a bashful Maid : And so in some other Cases, according to the Idiom of this Language. v. g. *y mae yn w'yl*, he is bashful.

25. *Klol* ; The Head. The Hills in *Wales* are generally denominated by Metaphys from some Parts of the Body. Ex. gr. *Penmaenmawr*, *y Bènglog*. *Tal y Lbykbay*, *Ker'n y Bw'kb*, *y vrôn dëg*, *Kev'n y Braikb*, *y Grimmog*. *Pen* signifying a Head, *Penglog* a Skull ; *Tâl* the Forehead ; *Kern* one Side of the Face, *y*

26. The

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26. The *Speer* ; The Chimney Post.

27. *Siouk* ; The Handle of a Pail.

28. *Tabern* ; A Cellar.

29. To *ware* ones Money ; To spend it or lay it out.

30. *Yule* ; Christmas, Fr. Junius (in Lexico suo A S.) vocem *Zehul* factum putat καὶ ἐξοχὸν, à Britain. *Gwyl*, Festum *Fevix* Mr. *Nicholson*. So that *Yule* is originally nothing else but *Vigilia*, as Mr. *Lloyd* rightly judgeth.

31. A *Fowmart* ; A Pole-cat. Martes is a noted Beast of this verminous Kind, desired for their Furs ; whence, perchance, the Pole-cat might be denominated

Vron the Breast ; *Keven* the Back ; *Braikb* an Arm, and *Krimmog* a Leg.

26. *Yspyr* ; Idem.

27. *Ystwk* ; A Milking-pail.

28. *Tavarn* ; An Ale-house : A Word in all Probability borrowed from the *Latin*, tho' the *Irish* use it also in the same Sense.

29. *Gwarrio* ; To spend Money ; which, according to the Property of the *Welsh*, becomes sometimes *Warrio*, E. g. *Eu a warriodb ei goron*. He spent his Crown.

30. *Gwiliay* ; Idem : Which, according to the *Welsh* Syntax, is sometimes *Wiliay*. Properly it signifies only Holidays, and is, doubtless, derived from the *Latin* Word *Vigilia*.

31. *Phw'lbart* ; Idem.

Fowmart,

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Foumart, q. Foul-mart,
from its stinking Smell.

32. *Durdom* ; Noise.

33. A *Gavelick* ; An
Iron Crow.

34. A *Middin* ; A
Dunghill.

35. A *Mear* ; A Lake,
from the *Latin*, *Mare*.

36. An *Elk* ; A wild
Swan.

37. *Saime*, which we
pronounce sometimes
Seame. It signifies not
only Goose-grease, but
in general any kind of
Grease, or Suet, or Oil,
wherewith our Clothiers
anoint or besmear their
Wool to make it run or
draw out in Spinning. It
is a general Word in most
Countries.

38. *Spokes* of a Wheel.

39. A *Glaive* ; A
Sword or Bill.

40. A *Riddle* ; A
course Sieve. We make
a Difference between a
Riddle and a Sieve. A
Riddle is of an oblong Fi-

32. *Dwrd* ; Noise.
Hence *Dadwrd* ; Con-
tention.

33. *Gwiv* ; A Leaver.
Gavel ; A Holt.

34. *Ming* ; Dirt.

35. *Mêr*, Water ;
whence Swallow-trees are
called *Merbelig*, h. e. Sa-
lices aquaticæ.

36. *Elkys*, Wild Geese.

37. *Saim* ; Grease, of
the same Fountain, doubt-
less, with the *Latin* Word
Sebum. I should rather
think with the *Hebrew*
Shamen Pinguêdo. *Sevum*
not being a general Word
for Fat or Grease, but
proper for Tallow or
hard Fat.

38. *Yspagay* ; Legs ;
used also metaphorically
for the Feet of a Sool.

39. *Glaiv* ; A Bill ;
it is a *French* Word.

40. *Rbidilb* ; Idem.

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gure, whereas as Sieve is round ; and a Riddle is made of round Wickers, placed long-ways one by another, whereas a Sieve is made of thin, long Plates, as it were woven together, so that the Holes of it are four-square.





A
CATALOGUE
 OF

North Country WORDS, received
 from Mr. Tomlinson of *Edmund Hall*, a
Cumberland Gentleman, and communicated
 to me by the same Mr. *Edward Lloyd*.

A *Beck* ; A Rivulet, or small Brook. *This Word is already entered among the Northern Words ; and noted to be common to the ancient Saxon, High and Low Dutch, and Danish. It is used not only in the North, but in some Southern and Western Counties ; and gives Denomination to some Towns, as Welbeck, Sandbeck, Troutbeck.*

Bourn, or Burn ; A Rivulet, or Spring. *This is also common to some Southern Counties, and gives Denomination to many Towns, as Sherburn, Milburn, &c.*

Bore-tree ; Elder-tree ; from the great Pith in the younger Branches, which Children commonly bore out to make Pot-guns of them.

Bracken ; Fern. Ab Angl. Break, because when its Moisture is dried up it is very brittle. A Brake is an Instrument to break Flax with, of the same Original. Break comes from the Saxon *Brecan*. Brake Fern is a general Word all England over ; and better known in this Country [Essex] than Fern ; indeed the only Word in use among the Vulgar, who understand not Fern. Bracken is but the Plural of Brake, as Eyn of Ey, and Peafen of Pease, &c. G 2 Brent-

Brent-brow; A steep Hill, *Metaph.* The Brow of a Hill, Supercilium, the Edge or Side of a Hill, or Precipice.

A *Brock*; A Badger. This is a Word known in most Countries. The Animal is trionymus, *Badger*, *Brock*, or *Gray*.

To *coop*, or *cowp*; To chaffer, or exchange. It is a Low *Dutch* Word. That which is given by the Party which hath the worst Goods is called *Boot*; as *What Boot will you give me between your old Yawd and my Filly?* i. e. between your old Mare and my young one: ab A S. *Bot*, Reward, or Recompense. To boot is used frequently in the same Sense all England over. Boot signifies Profit, as in that impersonal Verb, it booteth not, it profiteth, helpeth, or avail-eth not.

Copt-know; The Top of a Hill rising like a Cone or Sugar-loaf. *Copt*, I conceive, comes from *Caput*, and *Know*, or *Knolle*, is the Top of a Hill.

A *Cowdy*; A little Cow, a *Scotch* Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones, scarce exceeding a South Country Veal in Height: So that the Word is only a Diminutive of Cow.

A *Creil*; A short, stubbed, dwarfish Man, *Northumberland*.

A *Croft*; A small Close, or Inclosure, at one End whereof a Dwelling-house, with a Garth, or Kitchen-garden is usually placed; ab A S. *Croft*, *Agellulus*. *Croft*, for any small Field or Inclosure in general, without any respect to a Mansion-house, is common in all Counties of England.

Cyphel; Houseleek.

A *Dish-cradle*, or *Credle*; A wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes, much in use in the North of England, made usually like a Cube or Die, and sometimes like a Parallelepipedon, long Cube; or Cradle, *Cumber*.

A *Dike*;

A *Dike* ; A Ditch. This is only a Variety of Dialect ; tho' it seems Dyke, and *Seugh*, or *Sough*, are distinguished in the North, a *Dyke* being a Ditch to a dry Hedge, either of Trees or Earth, as in arable Lands, where the Ditch is usually dry all Summer ; but a *Sough* a Ditch brimful of Water, as in Meadows or Sowbrows are not above half a Yard in Height. *A Sough is a subterraneous Vault or Channel, cut through a Hill, to lay Coal Mines, or any other Mine dry.*

A *Dubler*, or *Doubler* ; A Platter, or Dish. *Vox per magnam Anglia partem diffusa.*

Draffe ; The Grains of Malt, à Belg. *Draf ejusdem significati.* This is a general Word, signifying not only Grains, but Swill, as in those Proverbs, *Draffe* is good enough for Swine ; and, The still Sowe eats up all the *Draffe*.

A *Fowmart* ; A Polecat, or Fitchet ; Brit. *Ffwl-barth*. This is entered in the Collection.

A *Gill* ; A Place hem'd in with two steep Brows, or Banks, usually flourishing with Brushwood, a Rivulet running between them. It is entered in the Collection.

A *Geose*, or *Grose-cree* ; A Hut to put Geese in.

A *Gob* ; An open or wide Mouth. Hence to gobble, to swallow greedily, or with open Mouth. *Gob*, in the South, signifies a large Morsel or Bit ; so we say a good *Gob*, i. e. a good Segment or Part. The Diminutive whereof is *Gobbet* ; cut into *Gobbets*, perchance from the Greek Word *κομίζω, κόμμα*.

A *Gully* ; A large household Knife.

A *Gavelock* ; An iron Crown, ab A S. *Gaveloc*. *catapulta, balista*. Already entered.

Hadder ; Heath, or Ling.

The *Hollen* ; is a Wall about two Yards and an half high, used in Dwelling-houses to secure the Family from the Blasts of Wind rushing in when the Heck is open. To this Wall, on that Side next to

the Hearth, is annexed a Sconce, or Skreen of Wood or Stone.

Hen-bawks; A Hen-rooft, from the Bawks of which it consists. V. Bawks.

A *Knor*, or *Knurre*; A short, stubbed, dwarfish Man. Metaph. from a *Knor*, or Knot in a Tree. *In the South we use the Diminutive Knurle in the same Sense.*

A *Keil* of Hay; A Cock of Hay, *Northumberland.*

A *Loffet*; A large flat wooden Dish, not much unlike a Volder.

A *Mould warp*; A Mole; *Mold* in the *Saxon* is Dust; in *English* Mould is used for Earth, especially among Gardeners. *Worpen* in *Low Dutch* is used to cast forth, whence to wort is to cast forth, as a Mole or Hog doth. *This is a Word known all over England, tho' not in frequent Use.*

A *Mell*; A wooden Sledge or Beetle; ab A.S. *Mell*, Crux, from the exact Resemblance of the Head and Shaft (or Handle) especially before the upper Part of the Shaft is cut off, to a Cross. Hence Meldeors (or Doors) a Passage through a Dwelling-house. For in the North Parts of *England*, the Houses of those of the inferior Sort have a Passage through them with a Door or Heck on one Side into the Dwelling-house, and another on the other Side into the *Byer*, where they bind their Cows, Oxen, &c. lengthways on each Side. This *Byer* hath a *Grupe*, *Groop* or *Fossula*, in the Midst from the Door to the other End; so that the *Fossula* from the Door to the other End represents the Shaft of a Mell; or the streight Tree in a Cross, and the Passage through the House, the Head or transvers Tree.

A *Porr*; A Glasier or Plummer, a Salamander.

Pot-cleps; Pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the Pot.

Rud;

Rud ; A sort of Blood-stone, used in marking Sheep ; from the red Colour.

A *Riggilt* ; A Ram with one Stone ; a *Tup-bog* is a Ram of one Year old ; a *Gimmer-bog*, an Ewe of the same Age ; a *Twinter* is a Hog two Years old.

A *Roop* ; A Hoarseness ; à Cimbrico *Hroop* vel *Heroop*, vociferatio, by which it is frequently contracted.

Smidy ; A Smith's Shop, whence *Smidyknoom*, Var. Dial.

A *Steg* ; a Gander.

To *slam* one ; To beat or cuff one strenuously. A *slam* or *slim* Fellow, is a skragged, tall, raw-boned Fellow ; the Length of whose Arms gives him the Advantage of striking hard, and therefore such are noted for Fifty-cuffs ; whence *slam* seems to be derived.

Snurles ; Nostrils.

Sower-milk ; Butter-milk ; sower from its long standing.

A *Swang* ; Locus Paludosus, or Part of a Pasture overflowed with Water, not much unlike a *Tarn*, or *Lough* ; whence the Grass, by the Superfluity of an oleaginous Moisture, degenerates into coarse Piles, which in Summer (most of the Water being exhaled) is so interwoven with thick Mud and Slime, and the Piles so long and top-heavy, that they embrace the Surface of the Mud, and compose a Verdure like that of a Meadow.

Swine-greun ; A Swine's Snout, a Dan. an Island. *Graun* Nasus, superius labrum. Whence our English Word to *grin*, because in grinning the Muscles of the upper Lip are contracted.

Tabs ; Childrens hanging Sleeves : A *Tab* for a Shoe-latchet is already entered.

Thin Drink ; Small Beer, *Cerevisia tenuis*, whence thin is derived. The Low Dutch use *thick Beer* for strong

Strong Beer ; *tho'*, to say the Truth, that they call *thick Beer* is properly so, very thick and muddy.

Wad ; Black-lead, Cumberland. See Mr. Nicolson's Catalogue.

Walsh, or *Welsh* ; Strange, insipid, ab A S. *Wealh*, vel potius Teutonico *Welsch* strange : Welsh Potage, strange, insipid Potage.

Unleed, or *Unlead* ; A general Name for any crawling venomous Creature, as a Toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to Man, and then it denotes a fly, wicked Fellow, that in a manner creeps to do Mischief, the very Pest of Society. See Mr. Nicolson's Catalogue.

A *Whinnock*, or *Kit* ; A Pail to carry Milk in.





Glossarium Northanhymbricum.



Andorn ; Merenda. A S. Undepnmet, Prandium. Ita & Goth. Undaurnimat. Luc. xiv. 12. This is, I suppose, the same Word that is entered Orndorn in my Collection.

Arelumes ; V. Heir-lumes.

Arvel-bread ; Silicernium. A S. Anpfull. Pius, Religiosus, huc spectare videtur. Ita ut Arvel-bread propriè denotet panem solenniter magis & Religiosè comestum. This Word is also entered in the Collection ; but there wants the Etymology of it.

Attercop ; Aranea. A S. Attercopa. q. d. Animal summè Venenosum. This is in the Collection without Etymol.

A Beeld ; Munimentum, à frigoris injuriâ. Quid si ab A S. beladian, Excusare, Liberare ?

A Bispel ; Nequam. q. d. Qui aded insignis est Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. A S. byrppel & Bypel, Parabola, Proverbium. Matth. xxi. 33.

Blake ; Color subniger. A S. bleac. Hinc cognomen, apud Nostrates frequens, Blake'lock ; vox ejusdem ferè valoris cum nobili fairfaxiorum cognomine. Videtur esse variatio duntaxat Dialecti pro Black.

To blin ; Cessare. A S. ablinnan & blinnan ; sine augmento initiali. Chaucero, Blin.

Brott. Frumenti analecta. A S. gebroete, Fragmenta. Luc. ix. 17. & Matt. xv. 37.

Bummle Kytes ; Vaccinia. Rubum Saxonis vocârunt beig-beam, i. e. Tribulum majorem. Est autem cyp, vel cið, minatio.

A Carwel ;

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A *Cawel*; Chors. *AS.* Lapel, Calathus, Qualus.

A *Cbibe*; Cepa. *AS.* Lipe.

To *click*; Arripere. *AS.* zelæcean.

Copt; Superbus, Fastuosus. *AS.* coppe, Apex, Fastigium. Unde copep, Summus.

A *Cowshot*; Palumbus. *AS.* curceote.

To *crune*; Mugire. Fortè à Saxonico Runian, Sufurrare, Muffare.

Quæ in C desiderantur Quære in K.

To *deeght*; Extergere, mundare. *AS.* dihtan, Parare, Disponere. dihtan an æpend gppit. Nobis, to indite a Letter.

A *Dobby*; Stultus, Fatuus. *AS.* dobgend, senex decrepitus & delirans.

To *dree*; Perdurare. *AS.* adneozan, Pati.

Druvy; Limosus. *AS.* gedrafed pæter, Aqua turbata. Chaucero, drovi.

Eeth; Facilis. *AS.* Eað & capelic. *Mat.* xix. 26. Chaucero, Eith & Eth.

To *fang*; Apprehendere. *AS.* fangan. Belgis, vanghen.

To *faw*; i. Fang. *AS.* fon. Gothicè, Fahan. Islandis, faa.

A *Fell*; Mons. Plura, πειρ τῷ φελλέως, Vide apud Scholiasten in Aristoph. in Nudibus, Act. 1. Scen. 1. Quæ transcripsit ferè Suidas in voce φελλά.

Foor-days; Die declinante. *AS.* forð-dager. Et forðnihter, Nocte longè provectâ.

To *found*; Idem quod Fettle. *AS.* fundian.

Garn-windles; Harpedone, Rhombus. *AS.* gearpindel. Quod à gearn Pensa, Stamen; & pindan, torquere.

To *geall*; Dolere. Vox propriè de dolore ex nimio frigore dr. Fortè à Saxonico geallan, Interri-
grere, to gall.

Giverous; Avidus. *AS.* gifer. *Luc.* xvi. 14. Quam vocem à Græco ἡρίσιμα petit M. Casaub. Tract. de 4to. Ling. p. 212.

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To *gloom* ; Vultu esse severiori. *AS.* glommung, Crepusculum ; nostratibus, the glomeing. Ita ut to *gloom* aptè respondet Latino frontem obnubilare. In the South we use *gloom*, or *glum*, frequently as an Adjective for tetricus, vultu tristi.

A *Gobstick* ; Cochlear. F. Junius (in Gloss. Goth. p. 318.) testatur se quondam in illo tractu Hollandiæ ubi, &c. incidisse in Rusticas aliquot familias quibus cochlear quotidiano Sermone gaepstock dicebatur. Goth. Stika est Calix. *AS.* ꝛticce Cochlear ; & ꝛticce bacillus. Vox *gob* est ab *AS.* ꝛeapan pandere to gape. Unde *gap*, pro diruptione sepi.

A *Gote* ; Comma. A Flood-gate. *AS.* ꝛeotan t aꝛeotan, Fundere. Goth : Giutan. Belgis, gieten.

A *Gouk* ; Cuculus, Avis. *AS.* ꝛæcet t ꝛæc. Danis, gôg.

A *Grupe* ; Latina. *AS.* ꝛnæp, ꝛnep & ꝛnoepe: Kiliano, grippe. Goth : Grobos, foveas. *Mat.* viii. 20.

A *Hackin* ; Lucanica. *AS.* ꝛehaccod ꝛlerc, Farcimen ; & ꝛehæcca, farcimentum.

Hand-festing ; Contractus Matrimonialis. Danis, festenol. J. II. Pontan. Chor. Dan. Descr. p. 799.

Harnes ; Cerebrum. Goth : Thairn. Danis. Hierne. Sicambris ; hern vel hirn. Omnia hæc facillimè à Græco κεφάλιον. V. M. Casaub. de 4to. Ling. p. 170. *This Word is entered in the Collection ; but no Account given of its Etymology.*

To *berry* ; Spoliare. *AS.* heþian t heþgian. P. Junius derivari vult ab αἵρω, Tollo, Aufero.

Hoven-bread ; Zymites. *Matt.* xiii. 33. oð he ꝛæp eall aþapen. i. e. Usque dum fermentaretur tota. Hoven is the Preterperfect Tense of Heave ; we use it for what is unduly raised as Heaven-cheese, &c.

A *Hull* ; Hara. *AS.* hnuthula, Culleola tegens nucem. Erat etiam hule proavis nostris Tugurium ; quod contractè dictum putat F. Junius ab ὑλη Materialis. Goth. Hulkan est Velare, tegere. Islandis, eg hil tego.

Ilkin ;

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Ilkin ; Quilibet. *AS.* ælc. Chaucero, Ilk.

A *Karl* ; Rusticus, vir Robustus. Chaucero, Carl. *AS.* ceopl, mas (unde nostrates dicunt Karl-cat pro Fele masculo & Karl-hemp pro Cannabo majori vel masculo) It. vir fortis, robustus, strenuus. Unde huf-ceopl, æcep. ceopl, 7e eoplice 7e ceplice, &c. Belgis kaerle.

To *kenn* ; Scire. Chaucero, to ken ; & kende, notus. *AS.* cunnan. Goth. Kunnan. Germanis, kennen. Danis, kiende. Islandis, kunna. Belgis, kennen. *This Word is of general Use, but not very common, tho' not unknown, to the Vulgar. Ken for prospicere is well known, and used to discover by the Eye.*

To *kep* ; Apprendere ; to catch falling. *AS.* cepan, captare. he cept populolice he 7ung. i. mundanam captavit laudem.

A *Kute* ; Venter, Uterus. Fortè a Græco κῦς, εῖς, τὸ. Ventricosa cavitas. Est & κῦς (apud Arist. in Hist. Animal.) Insectorum truncus.

The *Lave* ; Reliquis. *AS.* laf & lafe. laf etiam est vidua ; ut nobis hodiè Relict. *This is entered in the Collection ; but without Etymology.* Those that are left, from leave.

A *Lavroc* ; Alauda. *AS.* lafenc. lauepc. lafenc. Lark is but this Word contracted.

To *lether* ; *AS.* hleoðpian est Tonare. Dicunt autem Nostrates de Equis cursitantibus. They lether it : sicut Australiores. They thunder it.

A *Leikin* ; Amasius, vel Amasia. Goth. Leikan est Placere. *AS.* lician. Cimbris, Arliika. Anglis Australioribus, to like ; nostratibus, to leuk, &c. Et fallor si non aliqua sit cum his affinitas in Latinorum Diligo, negligo, &c. à Lego. Præsertim cum probabile sit verbum LEGO antiquitùs cum C, LECO, scriptum fuisse. Sicut LECE pro LEGE, LE-CION pro LEGION, non semel in vet. Monumentis.

Leibwake ;

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Oumer. Umbra. Unde f. Originem habet. Vide Umbra in Cl. Vossii Etymol. Ling. Lat.

A *Parrock*; Septum, prope domum. *AS.* Peap-poc & peappuc, Saltus septum. Unde vox hodierna Park. V. etiam Cl. Vossii Etymol. in Parochi. Est enim & hoc. *ῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥῥ.*

To *read*; Consilium dare. Huc ref. dictum illud proverbiale apud Chaucerum:

Men may the old out-run, but not out-read.

Ut & apud Matth. Paris, in narrandâ cæde Walteri Ep. Dunelm. ad An. 1077. Short red, good red, flea ye the Byshoppe. *AS.* ꝥad vel ꝥæð. Germanis, rust. Belgis, Raed. Hinc Redniss-hall Carleoli. Inde etiam nomina propria non pauca apud priscos Alamannos, nōsque hodiè (qualia sunt Ragedund, Radulf sive Ralph, &c.) ortum habuère. De quibus plura, apud R. Verstegan. Cl. Schottelium; Cambdenum, in Reliq. & F. Junium in notis ad Willeramum, p. 151.

Rideing; Three *Yorkshire* Rideings. i. Tres Comitatus Eboracensis Districtus sic dicti. Fortè a voce. *AS.* ḡrihing, ejusdem valoris. V. Not. in Vit. Ælfr. R. p. 74.

To *ripe*; Diligentius inquirere, investigare. *AS.* hrīpan.

To *rūze*; Abblandiri. Danis, Roesglede, Jactantia.

Same; Pinguedo. *AS.* ꝥeime. Hinc f. sic dictum, quòd Pinguedo immensi sit instar Oneris. Seame enim propriè est Onus, sarcina. Latino-Barbaris, Sauma. Græcis, σάγμα. *This is a general Word for Oil, or Grease, to anoint Wool withal, to make it draw out in Spinning.* Fortè ab Hebr. Shamen Pinguedo.

A *Scaw*; Ficus. *AS.* ꝥco.

Scarn; Stercus bovinum, vel vaccinum. *AS.* ꝥceapn. Hincque Scarabæus. *AS.* ꝥceapnꝥibba; Kiliano, Schearnwever. Et quidem (sit conjecturæ venia) videor mihi non minima in voce Scarabæus vocabuli

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vocabuli nostri Skarn vestigia discernere. Quam apposite enim redderent nostrates, A *Skarn-bee*?

A *Scemmel*; Scamnum. *AS.* ꝥcamul, ꝥcæmol & ꝥcamol. *Matth.* v. 35. Unde vox hodierna Shambles. Occurrit & apud Latinos aliquoties Scamellum pro Scabellum; & Scamillus apud Apuleium & Vitruvium.

Scug; Umbra. *AS.* ꝥcua.

Segg'd; Callo obductus. *AS.* ꝥecg, Callus.

A *Sboe-whang*; Corrigia. *AS.* ꝥceodþang.

A *Slott*; Pessulus. Lipsio, inter voces vett. Germanicas, Slott est Sera. *In the South we have some Footsteps of this Word; for we say, to slit a Lock, i. e. to thrust back the Bolt without a Key.*

Snod; Lævis, Equus sine nodo. *AS.* ꝥnidan & zꝥnidan, Dolare. Belgis, Sniiden. Willeramo. Snidan & Snithan.

A *Snude*; Vitta. *AS.* ꝥnod. Occurrit & apud Somnerum, ꝥnæd pro ꝥnæde. sicut & ꝥnærtan pro ꝥnærtan, &c.

Sool; Obsonium, Pulmentarium. *AS.* ꝥuple & ꝥupol. *Joh.* xxi. 5.

A *Spelck*; Fascia. *AS.* ꝥpelc. Kiliano, Spalcke. *Pastoral.* xvii. 9. ðæt ꝥceap ðær þær ꝥcancꝥopad þær ne ꝥpilcte ze ðet. i. Exponente F. Junio, ovem cujus crus fractum erat non alligâstis.

A *Stiddy*; Incus. Doctiss. Joh. Raius vocem petit ab *AS.* ꝥtið, Rigidus, Durus. Mallem tamen à ꝥteadig (hodie steady) Stabilis, firmus.

A *Stoop*; Cadus. *AS.* ꝥtoppa. Belgis, Stoop.

To *storken*; Gelu adstringi. Videtur non minime habere affinitatem cum Gothico illo Gastaurkny quod occurrit *Marc.* ix. 18. pro *Ænegivelsau* Novimus autem *Ænegivelsau* apud Hippocratem; Aliosque, non Arescere solummodò sed & Gelu constringi denotare. *It seems to me to be derived from stark, stiff, rigid.*

To *streek*; Expandere. *AS.* ꝥtꝥecan.

To

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To *swelt*; Deficere; to sownd. *AS.* *appeltan*, *mori*. Goth. *Swiltan* Chaucero *Swelt*, *Deficiens*.

To *threep*; Vehementius affirmare. *AS.* *ðreapian*, *Redarguere*, *Increpare*. Chaucero, *threpe*. *This is entered in the Collection, but not in the Sense of vehement affirming, in which yet it is used, even in the South, in that common Phrase, He threap'd me down.*

To *torsett*; *Mori*. *AS.* *mit r̥tanum toppian*, *Ad mortem Lapidare*. Vide T. Marechalli *Observat.* in *Evang. Anglo-Sax.* p. 546.

Unlead; Nomen Opprobrii. Quidsi ab un particulâ privativâ & lædan, legem ferre? Adeò ut vox *unlead* propriè sit *exlex*. Goth. *Unleds*, *Mendicus*, *Pauper*.

Unfel; Nomen (item) opprobriosum. Goth. *Sel* est bonus; *Unfel*, malus. *AS.* *unræliḡ*, *Infœlix*, Chaucero, *Selines*, *Fœlicitas*.

Wad; Oleastrense; Nigrica fabrilis Doct. Merret; Aliis, pnigitis. Black-lead. *AS.* *pað*, *Sandyx*.

To *warp*; Ovum parere. ab *AS.* *apaḡpan*, *Ejicere*. V. *Mould-warp*.

A *Wath*; Vadum. *AS.* *pað*. quod à *paðan*, *Transire*. Kiliano, *wadden* & *waeden*. V. *Vossii Etymol.* in voce *Vado*, & *Vadum*.

To *weat*; Scire. *AS.* *pætan*. *Pf.* l. 7. Chaucero, *wate*; & *wete*, *scit*. *It seems to differ from Wote only in Dialect.*

To *weell*; Eligere. Germanis, *Welen*. Belgis *vet. waele* (& *Danis hodiernis*, *Vaal*) *Electio*. Vide Cl. F. Junii *Gloss.* Goth. in voce *Walgan*.

Wellaway; Heu! *AS.* *palapa*.

A *Whang*; Lorum. *AS.* *ðpang*. V. *Shoe-whang*.

Whilk; Quis, Quid, Utrum. Chaucero, *Whilk*. *AS.* *hpilc*. Goth. *Theleiks*. *Danis*, *huilk*. Belgis, *welk*. Scotis, *quilck*.

A *Whune*; Pauci. *AS.* *hpæn* & *hpon*, *Aliquantum*. At *pȳncende hpon*, *Operarii pauci* in *Codd. Rush.*

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Rush. & Cott. Luc. x. 2. & rursus hpon ꝛecopeno,
Pauci electi : Matt. xxii. 14. Germanis, Wrinyr.

A *Whye*. Juvenca. Danis hodiernis & Scotis,
Quie.

Wunsome. Comptus, Jucundus. AS. pinrum.
Willeramō, wunne est gaudium. Kiliano, wonne.
Et certè Nostratibus, a wun to See, est, Visu jucun-
dum.

Yeable-Sea. Forte, Forfitan. Vox yeable mani-
festò orta est à Saxonico ꝛeable, Potens. Et proinde
yeable-Sea sonat ad verbum, Poteſt ita se habere.
Scotis, Able-Sea. *It may be so.*

A *Yeather*. Vimen. eodon-brýce in LL. Sax.
Sepis fractio. *We in the South use this Word in Hedges.*
Eathering of Hedges, being binding the Tops of them
with small Sticks, as it were wooven on the Stakes.





A N

*Account of some Errors and Defects in
our English Alphabet, Orthography,
and Manner of Spelling.*



HAVING lately had Occasion to consider our *English* Alphabet, Orthography and Manner of Spelling, I observed therein many Errors and Omissions. Those that concern the Alphabet, I find noted and rectified by the Right Reverend Father in God, and my honoured Friend *John*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*, in his Book, entitled, *An Essay toward an universal Character*, &c. p. 3. c. 10. Which, because that Work is not in every Man's Hand, I shall, together with my own Observations and Animadversions, upon our Orthography and Manner of Spelling, here exhibit to the Reader. I could wish they were corrected, as giving Offence to Strangers, and causing Trouble and Confusion both to the Teachers and Learners to read; but I see little Reason to hope they ever will be; so great is the Force of general and inveterate Use and Practice.

I know what is pleaded in Defence of our present Orthography, viz. That in this Manner of Writing, the Etymologies and Derivations of Words appear, which if we should write, according as we pronounce, would not so easily be discerned. To which I answer, That the Learned would easily ob-
serve

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serve them notwithstanding ; and as for the Vulgar and Illiterate, it is all one to them ; they can take no Notice of such Things.

First then as to our *English* Alphabet, I have observed it to be faulty. 1. In the Number, 2. In the Power and Valor of the Letters.

As to the Number of Letters it is peccant, both in the Defect, and in the Excess. That is to say, It wants some Letters that are necessary, and contains some that are superfluous.

1. It wants some that are necessary, both Vowels and Consonants.

First, *Vowels* ; and those it wants three.

1. It wants a Letter to express the Sound we give to *a*, in the Words *Hall*, *shall*, *Wall*, and the like ; and to *o*, in the Words *God*, *Rod*, *Horn*, and innumerable the like ; it being the same Sound with the former. This is supposed to be the Power or Sound which the ancient *Greeks* gave to the Letter *Alpha*, or *a* ; and, therefore, the Bishop of *Chester* would have the Character *a* used to signify this Vowel.

2. It wants a Letter to signify the Sound, we give to *oo*, or double *o*, as in *good*, *stood*, *look*, *loose*, and in whatever other Words it is used. For that this is a simple Vowel is manifest, in that the entire Sound of it may be continued as long as you please, which is the only certain Note of Distinction, between a simple Vowel and a Diphthong. This the Bishop of *Chester* expresses by the Character *u*, which is used in *Greek* for *ou* Diphthong ; because commonly that Diphthong, as also the *French* *ou* is pronounced in the Sound of this simple Vowel.

3. It wants a Letter to denote the Sound we give to the Vowel *u* in *us*, *um*, &c. which is manifestly different from what we attribute to it in the Words *use*, *muse*, *fume*, &c. This Vowel, as the Bishop well observes, is wholly guttural, and comes

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near to the Sound we make in groaning. As for the Letter *u* in *use*, *use*, &c. my Lord of *Chester* would have it to be a Diphthong, and the Vowel which terminates the Diphthong, or the subjunctive Vowel, to be *oo*, wherein I cannot agree with him; the subjunctive Vowel seeming to me rather to be the *French* or whistling *u*, there seeming to me to be a manifest Difference between *Luke* and *Look*, *Luce* and *Loose*; and that there is nothing of the Sound of the latter in the former.

Secondly, it wants Consonants; and of those four.

1. A Letter to express the Sound we give to *V* Consonant, which is nothing else but *B* aspirated, or inceased, or *Bb*. For tho' we distinguish *v* Consonant from *u* Vowel, and attribute to it the Power of *B* inceased, yet do we not make it a distinct Letter as we ought to do. The Power of this Letter was first expressed, among the *Latins*, by the *Digamma Æolicum* (so stiled for its Figure, not its Sound) which is now the Character for the Letter *F*; but had at first the Power of the Consonant *V*, and was written in *Claudius's* Time invertedly, as *DIꝰ AI, AMPLIAꝰ IT*. Bishop *Chester*.

2. A Character to express *D* aspirated or inceased, or *Db*. For that this is a distinct Letter from *Tb*, tho' we confound them, making *Tb* serve for both, is manifest by these Examples.

Db.

The, this, there, then, that, thou, thine, those, tho', &c.

Father, Mother, Brother, &c.

Smooth, seeth, wreath, bequeath.

Thank,

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Tb.

Thank, Thesis, thick, thin, thistle, thrive, thrust.

Death, doth, both, broath, wrath, &c.

Of this Difference our *Saxon* Ancestors were aware, and therefore made Provision for both in their Alphabet. *Dh* they represented by δ , as in *Fa δ er*, *Mo δ er*, &c. *Tb* by β , as in *peif*, *pick*, &c.

3. A Letter to denote *T* incrassated, or the *Greek* Θ , which we express by *Tb*. That these three last mentioned are simple Letters, and therefore ought to be provided for in the Alphabet, by distinct Characters, appears in that the Sound of them (for they are sonorous) may be continued. 2. By the Confession of the Composers of our Alphabet; for they make *F* a simple Letter, and give it a several Character, which differs no more from *Pb*, than *V* doth from *Bb*, δ from *Db*, or β from *Tb*. 3. By the Consent of the Composers of other Alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* making *Tb* a simple Letter, and giving it a Character, and the *Saxons* both *Db* and *Tb*.

4. A Character to express *Sb*, which is the same with the *Hebrew* *Sebin*, and may be proved to be a simple Letter by the foregoing Reasons.

II. Our *English* Alphabet contains some Letters that are superfluous: Five in Number.

1. *C*, which, if we use it in its proper Power (as we ought to do) differs not at all from *K*, and therefore, the one, or the other, must needs be superfluous.

2. *Q*, which is by general Consent granted and agreed to be nothing else but *Cu*. And therefore many Writers, and among the rest, no less a Critick than Mr. *Gatiker*, omits the *u* after it, as being involved in it; writing,

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ting, instead of *quis, quid, quam, &c. qis, qid, qam*. But the Bishop of *Chester*, who more nicely, and curiously considered it, finds the Letter involved in *Q*, to be *oo*, not *u*, to whom I do fully assent.

3. *W*, which is nothing else but the Letter *oo* rapidly pronounced. This the *Greeks* were sensible of; for instead of the *Dutch Word Wandals*, they wrote *Ὠάνδαλοι*; and we noted before, that the *Greeks* pronounced their Diphthong *u* as we do *oo*.

4. *X* is, confessedly, nothing but the Letters *CS*; and therefore, tho' it may be retained as a *Compendium* of Writing, yet is it by no Means to be accounted a distinct Letter, or allowed a Place in the Alphabet.

Y, Tho' it be by some esteemed a Consonant, when placed before a Vowel, yet is it not so, but only the *Greek Iota*, or our *ee* rapidly pronounced, as we said before of *W*. When it is accounted a Vowel, as in *my, thy*, it differs not at all from what we call *i* long in *mine, thine*.

Now I come to shew that our Alphabet is faulty, as to the Powers or Valors attributed to some Letters.

1. To *C*, before *e* and *i*, we give the Power of *j*, before the rest of the Vowels of *K*, which is a great Offence and Stumbling-block to Children, who are apt (as they have good Reason) to pronounce it alike before all Letters. So my own Children have, I remember, in the Word *accept*, for Example, pronounced the second *c* as if it had been a *k*, as if the Word had been written *akkept*; and I was forced to grant them, that they were in the right, but only they must follow the received Pronunciation.

2. To *g*, before *e* and *i*, we give the same Power as we do to *j* Consonant, that is *Dzy*, as I shall shew afterward, as in *Gender, Ginger, Gibbet*, and, which is worse, that not constantly neither; for in *geld*,

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geld, gild, gird, &c. we pronounce it as we do before the rest of the Vowels, which doth, and must needs breed Trouble and Confusion to Children.

3. To that we call *Y* Consonant, we attribute a strange Power, which no Child can imagine to belong to it; which the Bishop of *Chester* hath rightly determined to be *Dzy*. That *D* is an Ingredient into it Children do easily discern; for bid a young Child, that begins to speak, say *John*, it will say *Don*.

4. To the Vowel *I* we give two Powers; where it is pronounced short, that of *Iota*, or *ee*; as in *thin, thick, fill*, and innumerable others: But elsewhere of a Diphthong, as in *thine, mine*, and in the last Syllable of all other Words, to which *e* is added after the Consonant. It is the received Opinion, that *e* is there a Note of Production, signifying that the Letter *i* is to be pronounced long; but I say, it signifies that the Character *i* is there to be pronounced as a Diphthong. That it is a Diphthong is clear, because, in pronouncing of it, you cannot continue the entire Sound, but must needs terminate in *Iota*, or *ee*. What is the Prepositive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful; one, that did not curiously observe it, would think it to be *e*, but the Bishop of *Chester* will have it to be *u*, as pronounced in *us*. Children take Notice of this Difference between *i*, when pronounced as a Diphthong, and when as *Iota*. One of my Children, in all Words wherein it is to be pronounced as a Diphthong, pronounced it as a simple *Iota*, or *ee*. As for *mine, thine, like, bile*, it pronounced *meen, theen, leek, beel*, and so in all others of that Nature; the Child, it should seem, finding it more facil to pronounce the single Vowel, not being able to frame its Mouth to pronounce the Diphthong.

5. To the Vowel *A* we give two Powers. 1. That of the Greek *Alpha* in *Hall, Wall, &c.* as we noted before.

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before. 2. That of the *Latin A* in *Hat, that, man, bran, &c.*

6. To the Vowel *O* we give three Powers : 1. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *God, rod, bot, &c.* 2. That of the Letter *oo* in *Hood, stood, Book, &c.* 3. The Power usually attributed to it in other Languages, as in *Hole, Home, Stone, &c.*

7. To the Vowel *U* we also give two Powers, as appears in *us* and *use*. Whereof the first is a simple Letter, but the second a Diphthong, as was noted before.

8. To *Cb* we give a strange Power, or Sound, which the Bishop of *Chester* rightly determines to be *Tsh*. This young Children perceive : For bid them pronounce *Church*, some shall pronounce it *Tursh*, and some *shursh*, the former observing the Letter *T* in it, and the latter the Letter *Sh*. Whence it appears, that the true Writing of it is *Tshursh*.

9. In all Words where *w* is put before *b*, as in *what, which, when, &c.* it is evident by the Pronunciation, that the *b* ought to be put before the *w* ; and the Words written *Hwen*, or *booen, booitsh, booot*, &c. So our *Saxon* Ancestors were wont to place it. Which Manner of Writing I cannot but wonder how it came to be changed for the worse.

If all these Faults were amended, *viz.* The superfluous Letters cut off, the wanting supplied, and to every Letter his proper Power attributed, Spelling would be much more regular, uniform and easy.

I come now to make some further Animadversions upon our Orthography and Manner of Spelling.

The Grammarians have a Rule, that in Spelling and dividing Words, by Syllables, where-ever there is a Consonant or two before a Vowel, the Syllable must be begun with the Consonant. Against this Rule I would put in two Exceptions.

1. In

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1. In Compound Words, I would have the Preposition in Spelling, and dividing the Syllables, to be separated from the radical Word. As for Example, I would have spelled *Ab-use*, not *A-buse*; *Ab-rogate*, not *A-brogate*; *Dis-turb*, not *Di-sturb*; *Dis-trust*, not *Di-strust*, and the like.

2. In Words formed from Verbs for Tenses, Persons, or Particles, by a syllabical Adjection, I think it proper, that the Syllable that is added, should, in spelling, and dividing the Word, be separated from the radical Verb. For Example, I would have it spelled *lov-ed*, not *lo-ved*; *bat-ed*, not *ba-ted*, &c. This I think most rational and convenient.

1. To distinguish these Adjections from the radical Verb. 2. Because we separate them thus in Pronunciation, as appears most evidently in Words that end in Liquids, and, therefore, in such we double the Liquid rather than so divide the Word. As for Example, rather than spell and divide the Word *swimmetb* thus *swi-metb*, in our Orthography, we double the *m*, writing *swimmeth*; the like might be said of *trimmeth*, *drummetb*, in which last there is no more Reason the *m* should be doubled than in the Word *cometh*. This, I confess, seems not so convenient in Words that end in a Mute and Liquid, such as are *handle*, *tremble*, *spittle*; yet may the Analogy be well enough observed even in them.

3. I disapprove the adding the Letter *e* to the Ends of Words, to signify the Production of the last Syllable, as to *mate* to distinguish it from *mat*, *smoke* from *smock*, *mine* from *min*, *shine* from *shin*, &c. This is a great Offence to Strangers and Children, who, in such Words, are apt (as they have good Reason) to make two Syllables of one, and to spell and pronounce *ma-te*, *smo-ke*, *thi-ne*, *people*. The Production of a Syllable ought to be signified by a Mark over the Vowel to be produced thus, *a*, *e*, &c. But where *e* is added to a Syllable, compounded

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pounded with *i*, it signifies not, as is vulgarly thought, that *i* is to be produced, but that it stands for a Diphthong; as we have before noted the same is to be spoken against the adding of *a* to signify the producing of a Vowel, as in *great*, *bead*, *stroak*, *broad*, *beat*; which, as we said just now, ought to be signified by a Stroke over the Vowel, to be produced, thus, *bröd*, *grēt*, *bēd*, *bēc*, &c.

In Adjectives that end in a Mute and a Liquid, *v. g. ble*, *tle*, &c. I think it were convenient that the *e* were left out, which troubles Children and Strangers in spelling and reading our Language, they, in such Words, making two Syllables of one; for Example, reading instead of *probable*, *pro-babl*; pronouncing *ble* as we do in *ble-mish*. I say, two Syllables of one, for *probable* I make consist but of two Syllables thus, *pro-babl*, *brüttl* but of one, and *con-tem-ptibl* but of three. A Mute and a Liquid joined together without a Vowel having an imperfect Sound. So we see they who write Words of the *Mexican* Language ending in *tl*, of which they, having many, put no *e* after the *l*, as *Mecaxocbil*, *Achiotl*, &c.

5. Nouns that end in *tion* are a great Stumbling-block to Children, who (as they ought) give the same Power to *t* in these, as they do in other Words, that is, its proper Power, as in *tied*; and therefore all these Words ought to be written with *fi*, as they are pronounced, and as Schoolmasters are forced to teach their Scholars to pronounce *ti* in them.

6. We write *gracious*, *righteous*, *grievous*, and a Multitude of like Words, with the Diphthong *ou*, but pronounce them as if they were written with a single *u*, *gracius*, *rightus*, *grievus*. We never pronounce *ous* in these Words as we do in *house*, *mouse*, &c. The like may be said of *our* in *Honour*, *Orator*, *Auditor*, *Creditor*, &c.

7. In

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7. In the Words *neck, sick, sack, lock, muck*, and all which we write with *ck*, either the *c*, or the *k*, is altogether superfluous; for in pronouncing I challenge any Man to shew me a Difference between *neck* and *nec*, *sick* and *sic*. &c.

8. The Spelling of *blood, flood*, &c. is erroneous; they ought to be written *blud, flud*, &c. for we never pronounce these Words as we do *mood*, neither as we do *proud*.

I might also find fault with spelling of *friend, fiend, believe, grieve*, and others of the like Nature, which, I think, were better written with a single *i* short or long.

I might also note many false Spellings in particular Words, as *tongue* for *tung*, *shc* for *shee*, *scituate* for *situate*, which is but lately come up, and hath no Appearance of Reason, the *Latin* Word being *situs*, without any *c*. *Scent* for *Sent*, signifying a Smell or Savour, which Writing is also but lately introduced, and hath no more Ground than the former, the *Latin* Word from whence it comes being *sentio*.

Lastly, I would have *gb* quite cashiered, we not knowing what Sound our Ancestors gave it. Sometimes we pronounce it as a double *F*, as in *laugh, trough, tough*, and therefore in such Words *F* ought to be substituted instead of it: In others only as an *b*, or simple Aspiration, as in *through*, which therefore may be written *throub*. In others, as *right, might, bright, light*, (as we now pronounce them) it is altogether superfluous, and may be omitted; for who, in pronouncing *doth*, or in hearing pronounced can, distinguish between *right*, and a *rite* for a Custom or Ceremony; and *might*, and a *mite* in a Cheese; so in *plough*, for which, therefore, *plow* is now accepted.

P O S T.



POSTSCRIPT.



Have this Day sent you, by the Carrier, my *Collection of Local Words*, augmented almost by the one half; wherein I have inserted, out of the Catalogue you were pleased to send me,
 1. All such as I took not to be of general Use: For I intend not this Book to be a general *English* Glossary; (of which sort there are many already extant) but only, as the Title imports, a Catalogue of such as are proper to some Countries, and not universally known or used.

2. I have omitted also such as are Names of some Untensils or Instruments, or Terms belonging to particular Trades and Arts.

And 3. Words newly coined about *London*, which will soon be diffused all *England* over.

Of the first Sort are Bonny, Sedge; whereof you may remember, they have Faggots at *Cambridge*, using it for the kindling of Coal-fires. Muck, Marry, Cricket, Soss, Bang. A Toper and toping, Buck and bucking, a Wag, Blend, Blink, Brickle, which I take to come from Break, signifying any thing apt to break. Sod is also used for Turf in most Places where I have been; so is Wood a known Word for Mad, and is the usual metrical Translation of the Psalms.

Some

*Some Observations made and communicated by
Mr. Francis Brokesby, concerning the Dia-
lect, and various Pronunciation of Words in
the East-Riding of Yorkshire.*

1. **M**ANY Words are varied by changing *o* into *a*; tho' I question whether our *Yorkshire* Pronunciation be not the most ancient. So for both we pronounce *batb*; for *bone*, *bane*; for *work*, *wark*; hence *Newark*, *Southwark*, &c. for *more*, *mare*; as *mickle mare*, much more; for *home*, *bame*; hence all the Towns ending in *bam*, as *Wickbam*, *Fulbam*, *Siretham*, &c. *hamely* for *homely*; for *worse*, *warfe* and *war*; for *stone*, *stane*; *unde Stanton*; *q. Stony Town*, *Stanford*, *Stanemore*, &c. So for *Wo* is me, *Wa's me* &c. So *Barns*, Children, is *Borns*, derived from *Bear*; exactly answering to the Latin *nati*. For *Knapweed*, *Knopweed*, because of the Knops at the Top.

2. In many Words we leave out the Aspirate, both at the Beginning, and at the latter End. So for *Chaffe* they say *Caffe*; for *Churn*, *Kern*; and thence *Kern-milk* is *Butter-milk*; for *Chest*, *Kist*; near the Latin *Cista*; for *Lath*, *Lat*; for *Bench*, *Binch*; for *Pitch*, *Pick*; for *Thatch*, *Tback*; *Thatcher*, *Tbeaker*; for *Church*, *Kykr*; near *Kvetaxiv*

3. In many Words we change *ol* and *oul* into *au*; as for *cold* they say *caud*; for *old*, *aud*; thence *Audley*, as much as to say *Old Town*; for *Elder*, *Auder*; or, as we write *Alder*; thence *Alderman*, a Senator; for *Wolds*, or *Woulds*, *Wauds*; thus the Ridge of Hills in the East, and Part of the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, [our *Apennine*] is called; and sometimes the Country adjoyning is called the *Wauds*. But that which lies under the Hills, especially down by *Humber* and *Ouse* side, towards *Howden*, is called by the Country People the *Lowths*; i. e. the Low Country,
in

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in Contra-distinction to the *Wands*. Tho' some call all the East-Riding besides *Holderness*, and in Distinction from it the *Woulds*.

4. In some Words, for *oo*, we pronounce *eu*, as *ceul*, *feul*, *eneuf*, for *cool*, *fool*, *enough*. In some Words, instead of *oo*, or *o*, or *oa*, we pronounce *ee*, as *Deer* for *Doer*, steck the *Deer*; *Fleer* for *Floor*; *abreed* for *abroad*; *ge* for *go*; *se* for *so*; *se* throng, i. e. so full of Business; *ue* for *no*; for *Poison* they pronounce *Peuson*.

Note, In some Part of the West Riding they pronounce *oi* for *o*; *bail* for *hole*; *coil* for *cole*; *boife* and *shoin* for *hose* and *shoes*.

5. They ordinarily omit *s* at the End of a Word, when used for his; as instead of *Jackson's* Wife, they say *Jackson* Wife; instead of *Brother's* Coat, *Brother* Coat.

6. They place *y* before some Words beginning with Vowels; *yane*, *yance*; as in some other Parts of England, *yarely* for *early*; *Yowes* for *Ewes*.

7. To the Ends of some Words they add *en*; as in *Maslingen*, *Docken*; *Bracken*. Elsewhere in England, the Termination *en* is a Note of the Plural Number, as in *Housen* for *Houses*; *Hosen* for *Hoses*; *Shooen*, or *Shoon*, for *Shoes*; *Peason* for *Pease*; *Children* for *Childs*, &c.

In the same Country, for *Straw*, they use *Strea*, and for *Claws*, *Cleas*.



A N

Account of preparing some of our *English* METALS and MINERALS.

*The Smelting and Refining of Silver, at
the Silver Mills in Cardiganshire.*

TH E Oar beaten into small Pieces, is brought from the Mine to the Smelting-house, and there melted with black and white Coal; *i. e.* with Charcoal, and Wood slit into small Pieces, and dried in a Kiln for that Purpose. The Reason why they mix black and white Coal is, because the Black alone makes too vehement a Fire, and the White too gentle; but mixt together, they make a just Temper of Heat. After the Fire is made, the Mine is cast on the Coals; and so interchangeably Mine and Coals. The Mine, when melted, runs down into the *Sump*, *i. e.* a round Pit of Stone, covered over with Clay within: Thence it is laded out, and cast into long square Bars, with smaller Ends, fit to lift and carry them by.

These Bars they bring to the Refining Furnace, which is covered with a thick Cap of Stone, bound about with Iron, and moveable, that so they may lift it up, and make the Test at the Bottom anew, which

(which they do every Refining.) In the Middle of the Cap there is a Hole, in which the Bar of Metal hangs in Iron Slings above the Furnace, that so it may be let down by Degrees as it melts off. Besides this, they have another Hole in the Side of the Furnace, parallel to the Horizon, and bottomed with Iron. At this Hole they thrust in another Bar. The Test is of an Oval Figure, and occupies all the Bottom of the Furnace. The Fire is put in by the Side of the Bellows. When the Furnace is come to a true Temper of Heat, the Lead converted into *Litbarge* is cast off by the blowing of the Bellows, the Silver subsiding into the Bottom of the Test. The Blast blows the Lead, converted into *Litbarge*, off the Silver, after the Manner that Cream is blown off Milk.

As soon as the Glut of *Litbarge* (for so they call it) is cast off, the Silver in the Bottom of the Cuple grows cold; and the same Degree of Heat will not keep it melted as before. The Cake of Silver, after it grows cold, springs or rises up into Branches.

The Test is made of Marrow-bones burnt to small Pieces, afterward stamped to Powder, and, with Water, tempered into a Paste. The Test is about a Foot thick laid in Iron. After the Cake of Silver is taken out, that Part of the Test which is discoloured, they mingle with the Oar to be melted; the rest they stamp, and use again for Test.

The *Litbarge* is brought to a reducing Furnace, and there, with Charcoal only, melted into Lead. The *Litbarge* is cast upon the Charcoal in the Bing of the Furnace, and as the Charcoal burns away, and the *Litbarge* melts, more Charcoal thrown on, and *Litbarge* put upon it, as at first Smelting.

Another Furnace they have, which they call an *Almond Furnace*, in which they melt the Slags, or Refuse of the *Litbarge* (not stamped) with Charcoal only.

The

The Slags, or Cinders, of the first Smelting they beat small with great Stamps lifted up by a Wheel moved with Water, and falling by their own Weight. First they are stamped with dry Stamps, then sifted with an Iron Sieve in Water. That which lies at the Bottom of the Sieve is returned to the smelting Furnace without more ado. That which swims over the Sieve is beaten with wet Stamp.

That which passeth thro' the Sieve, as also that which, after it hath been beaten with the wet Stamps, passes thro' a fine Grate or Strainer of Iron, goeth to the *Buddle*, which is a Vessel made like to a shallow Tumbrel, standing a little shelving.

Thereon the Matter is laid, and Water running constantly over it, moved to and fro with an Iron Rake or Hoe, and so the Water carries away the Earth and Dross, the Metal remaining behind. That which is thus *buddled*, they *lue* with a thick Hair Sieve, close wrought, in a Tub of Water, rolling the Sieve about, and inclining it this Way and that Way with their Hands. The Light which swims over the Sieve is returned again to the *Buddle*. That which subsides is fit for the Smelting Furnace.

They have besides, an *Affay Furnace*, wherewith they try the Value of the Metal, *i. e.* what Proportion the Lead bears to the Silver, cutting a Piece off every Bar, and melting it in a small Cupel. First they weigh the Piece cut off, then, after the Lead is separated, the Silver. A Tun of Metal will yield 10, sometimes 15, and, if it be rich, 20 *l.* weight of Silver. All Lead Oar, digged in *England*, hath a Proportion of Silver mixed with it, but some so little, that it will not quit Cost to refine it.

At the first Smelting they mingle several Sorts of Oar, some richer, some poorer, else they will not melt so kindly.

The Silver made here is exceeding fine and good.

These six Mountains in *Cardiganshire*, not far distant from each other, afford Silver Oar, *Talabont*, *Geginnon*, *Comsamlack*, *Gedarren*, *Bromesloid* and *Cummer*.

At our being there they digged only at *Talabont*.

They sink a Perpendicular square Hole, or Shaft; the Sides whereof they strengthen round from Top to Bottom with Wood, that the Earth fall not in.

The transverse Pieces of Wood, they call *Stemples*, and upon these, catching hold with their Hands and Feet, they descend without using any Rope. They dig the Oar thus; One holds a little Picque, or Punch of Iron, having a long Handle of Wood, which they call a *Gad*; another with a great Iron Hammer, or Sledge, drives it into the Vein.

The Vein of Metal runs East and West; it riseth North, and slopes, or dips, to the South. There is a white *Fluor* about the Vein, which they call *Spar*, and a black which they call *Blinds*. This last covers the Vein of Oar, and when that appears, they are sure to find Oar.

They sell the Oar for 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* the Tun, more or less, as it is in Goodness, or as it is more rare or plentiful.

This Information and Account we had from Major Hill, 1662. Who was then Master of the Silver Mills.

The History of these Silver-Works may be seen in Dr. *Fuller's Worthies of Wales*, General, p. 3.

The Smelting of Lead is the same with the Smelting of Silver Oar, and therefore no need that any thing be said of it.

*The Preparing and Smelting, or Blowing of
Tin in Cornwall.*

THE Tanners find the Mine by the *Sboad* (or, as they call it, *Squad*) which is loose Stones of Tin mixed with the Earth, of which they give you this Account.

The *Load* or Vein of Tin, before the Flood, came up to the Superficies of the Earth. The Flood washing the upper Part of it as of the whole Earth, brake it off from the *Load*, and confounded, or mixed it with the Earth to such a Depth. They observe that the deeper the *Sboad* lies, the nearer is the main *Load*, and the shallower, the further off. Sometimes it comes up to the exterior Superficies of the Earth. The main *Load* begins at the East, and runs Westward, shelving still deeper and deeper; and sometimes descending almost perpendicularly. Besides the main *Load*, they have little Branches that run from it North and South, and to other Points which they call *Country*. The Vein, or *Load*, is sometimes less, sometimes greater, sometimes not a Foot thick, sometimes three Feet or more. When they have digged a good Way, they sink an Air-shaft, else they cannot breathe nor keep their Candles light. The *Sboad* commonly descends a Hill-side. There is a kind of *Fluor*, which they call *Spar*, next the Vein, and which sometimes encompasseth it. In this are often found the *Cornish* Diamonds. Above the *Spar* lies another kind of Substance like a white, soft Stone, which they call *Kellus*. They get out the Mine with a Pick-ax, but, when it is hard, they use a *Gad* [a Tool like a Smith's Punch] which they drive in with one End of their Pick-ax made like a Hammer. When they have gotten out of the Mine, they break it with a Hammer into small Pieces, the biggest not exceeding Half a Pound, or a Pound,

and then bring it to the Stamps. [The Stamps are only two at one Place, lifted up by a Wheel moved with Water as the Silver Mills.] There it is put into a square, open Box, into which a Spout of Water continually runs, and therein the Stamps beat it to Powder. One Side of the Box mentioned is made of an Iron-plate perforated with small Holes like a Grate, by which the Water runs out, and carries away with it the Mine that is pounded small enough to pass the Holes, Dross and all together, in a long Gutter or Trough made of Wood. The Dross and Earth (as being lighter) is carried all along the Trough to a Pit, or Vessel, into which the Trough delivers it, called a *Loob*: The Tin, as being heavier, subsides and stays behind in the Trough: And, besides, at a good Distance from the Stamps, they put a Turf in the Trough to stop the Tin that it runs no further.

The Tin remaining in the Trough, they take out and carry to the *Buddle*, [a Vessel described in the Silver-Work] where the Sand and Earth is washed from it by the Water running over it, the Tinnors stirring and working it, both with a Shovel, and with their Feet. In the *Buddle* the rough Tin (as they call it) falls behind; the head Tin lies uppermost or foremost. The head Tin passes to the *Wreck*, where they work it with a Wooden Rake in Vessels, almost like the *buddling* Vessels, Water running also over it. In the *Wreck* the head Tin lies again foremost, and that is finished and fit for the blowing House, and is called *Black Tin*, being of a black Colour, and as fine as Sand. The rough Tin lies next, that, as also that in the *Buddle*, they sift to separate the Coarse, and Dross, and Stones from it, which is returned to the Stamps to be new beaten. The fine is *lued* in a fine Sierce, moved and waved to and fro in the Water, as is described in the Silver-Work; the Oar subsiding to the Bottom, the Sand, Earth, and other Dross, flows over the

the Rim of the Sierce with the Water : That which remains in the Sierce, they sift through a fine Sieve, and what passes through they call *Black Tin*. In like Manner they order the waste Tin that falls hindmost in the *Buddle* and *Wreck*, which they call the *Tail*, as also that which falls into the *Loob*, Pit, or Sump, viz. washing and sifting of it, which they call *Stripping* of it, returning the rough and coarse to the Stamps, and the finer to the *Wreck*.

With the rough Tin that is returned to the Stamps, they mingle new Oar, else it will not work, but fur up the Stamps. The Tin in the *Loob* they let lie a while, and the longer the better, for, say they, it grows and increases by lying.

The *Black Tin* is smelted, at the Blowing House, with Charcoal only, first throwing on Charcoal, then upon that black Tin, and so interchangeably into a very deep Bing (which they call the House) broader at the Top, and narrower at the Bottom. They make the Fire very vehement, blowing the Coals continually with a Pair of great Bellows moved by Water, as in the Smelting of other Metals. The melting Tin, together with the Dross, or Slag, runs out at a Hole, at the Bottom of the Bing, into a large Trough made of Stone. The Cinder, or Slag, swims on the Top of it like Scum, and hardens presently.

This they take off with a Shovel and lay it by.

When they have got a sufficient Heap of it, they sell it to be stamped, buddled, and lued. They get a good Quantity of Tin out of it. Formerly it was thrown away to mend the Highways, as nothing worth. When they have a sufficient Quantity of the melted Metal, they cast it into oblong, square Pieces in a Mould made of Moore-stone. The lesser Pieces they call *Slabs*, the greater *Blocks*. Two Pound of black Tin ordinarily yields a Pound of white, or more.

The Tin, after it is melted, is coined, *i. e.* marked, by the King's Officer, with the Lion Rampant. The Kin's Custom is four Shillings on every hundred Weight. Other Particulars, concerning the Tin-Works, I omit, because they may be seen in *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*. But the Manner of preparing the Tin for blowing or smelting, is now much different from what it was in his Time.

Tin Oar is so different in Colour and Appearance from Tin, that one would wonder that one should come out of the other; and somewhat strange it is, that Tin being so like to Lead, Tin Oar should be so unlike to Lead Oar, being very like to the Lead that is melted out of it.



The Manner of the Iron Work at the Furnace.

TH E Iron-Mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower in the Earth, from four to forty and upward.

There are several Sorts of Mine, some hard, some gentle, some rich, some coarser. The Iron Masters always mix different Sorts of Mine together, otherwise they will not melt to Advantage.

When the Mine is brought in, they take Small-coal, and lay a Row of it, and upon that a Row of Mine, and so alternately, S. S. S. one above another, and setting the Coals on fire, therewith burn the Mine.

The Use of this Burning is to mollify it, that so it may be broke in small Pieces; otherwise, if it should be put into the Furnace, as it comes out of the Earth, it would not melt but come away whole.

Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, *i. e.* melt and run together in a Mass. After it is burnt, they beat it into small Pieces with an Iron Sledge, and then put it into the Furnace (which is before charged with Coals) casting it upon the Top of the Coals, where it melts, and falls into the Hearth, in the Space of about twelve Hours, more or less, and then it runs into a Sow.

The Hearth, or Bottom, of the Furnace is made of a Sand-Stone, and the Sides round, to the Height of a Yard, or thereabout; the rest of the Furnace is lined up to the Top with Brick.

When they begin upon a new Furnace, they put Fire for a Day or two before they begin to blow.

Then they blow gently, and encrease by Degrees, till they come to the Height, in ten Weeks or more.

Every six Days they call a *Founday*, in which Space they make eight Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole Sum of Iron made by the *Foundays*: For at first they make less in a *Founday*, at last more.

The Hearth, by the Force of the Fire, continually blown, grows wider and wider, so that at first it contains so much as will make a Sow of six or seven hundred Pound weight, at last it will contain so much as will make a Sow of two thousand Pound. The lesser Pieces, of one thousand Pound, or under, they call Pigs.

Of twenty four Loads of Coals they expect eight Tun of Sows: To every Load of Coals, which consists of eleven Quarters, they put a Load of Mine, which contains eighteen Bushels.

A Hearth ordinarily, if made of good Stone, will last forty *Foundays*; that is, forty Weeks, during which Time, the Fire is never let go out. They never blow twice upon one Hearth, though they go upon it not above five or six *Foundays*.

The Cinder, like Scum, swims upon the melted Metal in the Hearth, and is let out once or twice before a Sow is cast.



The Manner of Working the Iron at the Forge or Hammer.

IN every Forge, or Hammer, there are two Fires, at least; the one they call the *Finery*, the other the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery*, by the working of the Hammer, they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus :

The Sow, at first, they roll into the Fire, and melt off a Piece of about Three-fourths of a hundred Weight, which, so soon as it is broken off, is called a *Loop*.

This *Loop* they take out with their shingling Tongs and beat it with Iron Sledges, upon an Iron Plate near the Fire, that so it may not fall in Pieces, but be in a Capacity to be carried under the Hammer. Under which they, then removing it, and drawing a little Water, beat it with the Hammer very gently, which forces Cinder and Dross out of the Matter; afterwards, by degrees, drawing more Water, they beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a *Bloom*, which is a four-square Mass of about two Feet long. This Operation they call *Shingling the Loop*.

This done, they immediately return it to the *Finery* again, and after two or three Heats and Working, they bring it to an *Ancony*, the Figure whereof is in the Middle. a Bar about three Feet long, of that Shape, they intend the whole Bar to be made of it; at both Ends a square Piece left rough to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

Note,

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Note, At the *Finery* three Load of the biggest Coals go to make one Tun of Iron.

At the *Chafery* they only draw out the two Ends fuitable to what was drawn out at the *Finery*, in the Middle, and so finish the Bar.

Note, 1. One Load of the smaller Coals will draw out one Tun of Iron at the *Chafery*.

2. They expect that one Man and a Boy, at the *Finery*, should make two Tuns of Iron in a Week; Two Men at the *Chafery* should take up, *i. e.* make or work five or six Tun in a Week.

3. If into the Hearth where they work the Iron Sows (whether the *Chafery* or the *Finery*) you cast upon the Iron a Piece of Brass, it will hinder the Metal from working, causing it to spatter about, so that it cannot be brought into a solid Piece.

This Account of the whole Process of the Iron Work I had from one of the chief Iron Masters in *Sussex*, my honoured Friend *Walter Burrel*, of *Cuckfield*, Esq; deceased. And now, that I have had Occasion to mention this worthy Gentleman, give me Leave, by the by, to insert a few *Observations referring to Husbandry*, communicated by him in occasional Discourse on those Subjects.



Observations referring to Husbandry.

1. **I**N removing and transplanting young Oaks, you must be sure not to cut off or wound that Part of the Root which descends downright (which, in some Countries, they call the *Tap-Root*) but dig it up to the Bottom, and prepare your Hole deep enough to set it; else, if you persuade it to live, you hinder the Growth of it Half in Half.

2. Corn,

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2. Corn, or any other Grain, the longer it continues in the Ground, or the earlier it is sown, *ceteris paribus*, the better laden it is, and the Berry more plump, full, and weighty, and of stronger Nourishment; as for Example, Winter Oats better than Summer Oats; Beans set in *February*, than those set in *March*, &c.

3. The most effectual Way to prevent smutting, or burning of any Corn, is to lime it before you sow it, as is found, by daily Experience, in *Sussex*; where, since this Practice of liming, they have no burnt Corn, whereas before they had abundance. They lime it thus, first they wet the Corn a little to make it stick, and then sift or sprinkle powdered Lime upon it.

4. He uses to plow with his Oxen End-ways, or all in one File, and not to yoke them by Pairs, whereby he finds a double Advantage. 1. He, by this Means, loseth no Part of the Strength of any Ox, whereas, beast-wise, it is very hard so evenly to match them, as that a great Part of the Strength of some of them be not rendered useless. 2. In this Way a Wet and Clay Ground is not so much poached by the Feet of the Oxen.

5. He hath practised to burn the Ends of all the Posts, which he sets into the Ground, to a Coal on the Outside, whereby they continue a long time without rotting, which otherwise would suddenly decay.

This Observation I also find mentioned in an Extract of a Letter, written by *David Von-der-beck*, a German Philosopher and Physician at *Minden*, to Dr. *Langelot*, &c. Registered in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. XCII. Pag. 5185. In these Words, Hence also they slightly burn the Ends of Timber, to be set in the Ground, that so by the Fusion made by Fire, the volatile Salts, which, by the Accession of the Moisture of the Earth, would easily

easily be consumed, to the Corruption of the Timber, may catch and fix one another.

6. He first introduced the Use of Fern for burning of Lime, which serves that Purpose as well as Wood (the Flame thereof being very vehement) and is far cheaper.

7. Bucks, if gelded when they have cast their Head, their Horns never grow again; if when their Horns are grown, they never cast them; in brief, their Horns never grow after they are gelded.

This Observation, expressed in almost the same Words, I find in the Summary of a Book of *Francesco Rodi*, the *Italian*, called, *Esperienze intorno à diverse cose naturali*, &c. Delivered in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. XCII. p. 6005.

8. Rooks, if they infest your Corn, are more terrified if, in their Sight, you take a Rook, and, plucking it Limb from Limb, cast the several Limbs about your Field, than if you hang up half a Dozen dead Rooks in it.

9. Rooks, when they make their Nests, one of the Pair always sits by to watch it, while the other goes to fetch Materials to build it. Else, if both go, and leave it unfinished, their Fellow-Rooks, before they return again, will have carried away, toward their several Nests, all the Sticks and Materials they had got together. Hence, perhaps, the Word *Roosting* for cheating and abusing.

*The Manner of the Wire Work at Tintern in
Monmouthshire.*

THEY take little square Bars, made like Bars of Steel, which they call *Osborn Iron*, wrought on purpose for this Manufacture, and strain, *i. e.* draw them at a Furnace with a Hammer moved by Water (like those at the Iron Forges, but lesser) into square Rods of about the Bigness of one's little Finger, or less, and bow them round. When that is done, they put them into a Furnace, and neal them with a pretty strong Fire for about twelve Hours : After they are nealed, they lay them in Water for a Month or two (the longer the better) then the Rippers take them and draw them into Wire thro' two or three Holes.

Then they neal them again for six Hours, or more, and water them the second Time about a Week ; then they are carried to the Rippers, who draw them to a two-bond Wire, as big as a great Pack-thread.

Then again they are nealed the third Time, and watered about a Week, as before, and delivered to the small Wire Drawers, whom they call *Overhouse-men* ; I suppose only because they work in an upper Room.

In the Mill, where the Rippers work, the Wheel moves several Engines, like little Barrels, which they also call *Barrels*, hooped with Iron. The Barrel hath two Hooks on the Upper-side, upon each whereof hang two Links, standing a-cross, and fastened to the two Ends of the Tongs, which catch hold of the Wire, and draw it through the Hole. The Axis on which the Barrel moves, runs not thro' the Center, but is placed towards one Side, *viz.* that on which the Hooks are. Underneath is fastened

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fastened to the Barrel a Spoke of Wood, which they call a *Swingle*, which is drawn back a good Way by the Calms or Cogs in the Axis of the Wheel, and draws back the Barrel, which falls to again by its own Weight. The Tongs, hanging on the Hooks of the Barrel, are by the Workmen fastened on the Wire, and by the Force of the Wheel, the Hooks being drawn back, draw the Wire through the Holes.

They anoint the Wire with Train-Oil, to make it run the easier. The Plate, wherein the Holes are, is on the outside Iron, on the inside Steel.

The Holes are bigger on the Iron Side, because the Wire finds more Resistance from the Steel, and is streightened by Degrees.

There is another Mill, where the small Wire is drawn, which, with one Wheel, moves three Axes that run the Length of the House, on three Floors, one above another.

The Description whereof would be tedious and difficult to understand without a Scheme, and therefore I shall omit it.

Modus faciendi Vitriolum coctile in Anglia.

Worm. Mus. Sect. ii. Cap. xiii. p. 89.

L Apides ex quibus Vitriolum excoquitur ad litus Orientale insulæ Shepey reperiuntur. Ubi ingentem horum copiam collegerunt per spatiosam aretæ mistos spargunt, donec imbrium illuvie, accedente Solis æstu & calore in terram seu pulverem redigantur subtilissimum, nitrosum, sulphureum odore prætereuntes offendentem Interea aqua per hanc terram percolata in Subjecta vasa per tubulos & canales derivata in vase plumbeo
amplo

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amplo sex vel septem dierum spatio coquitur ad justam consistentiam, tum in aliud vas plumbeum effunditur immixtis asseribus aliquot ; quibus adhærens concreascit vitriolum omnibus refrigeratis. Nullo alio vase coqui aut contineri hoc lixivium potest quàm plumbeo ; cui ut facilius ebulliat ferri injiciunt particulas, quæ à lixivio planè consummuntur.

We saw the Manner of making Vitriol, or Copperas, at *Bricklesey* in *Essex*. They lay the Stones upon a large Bed, or Floor, prepared in the open Air, underneath which there are Gutters, or Troughs, disposed to receive and carry away the Liquor impregnate, with the Mineral, to a Cistern where it is reserved. [For the Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them, carries away with it the Vitrioline Juice, or Salt, dissolved.]

This Liquor they boil in large Leaden Pans, putting in a good Quantity of old Iron. When it is sufficiently evaporated, they pour it out into large Troughs wherein it cools, the Vitriol chrySTALLIZING to the Sides of the Troughs, and to cross Bars put into them.

The Liquor that remains, after the Vitriol is chrySTALLIZED, they call the *Mother*, and reserve it to be again evaporated by boiling.

They gather of these Stones in several Places besides the Coast of the Island of *Shepey*. I have observed People gathering them on the Sea Shore near to *Brightelmston* in *Sussex*.

The Manner of making Vitriol in *Italy* is something different from ours in *England*, which take in *Matthioli*'s Words.

Mineræ glebas in acervos mediocres coniectos igne supposito accendunt. Sponte autem urunt semel accensæ, donec in calcem seu cineres maxima ex parte reducantur. Mineram cubustam in piscinas aquæ plenæ obruant, agitando, miscendoque eam, ut aqua imbuatur substantiâ Vitrioli. Aquam hanc Vitriolatam à sedimento claram

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claram hauriunt; & in caldaria plumbea transfundunt, quam igne supposito decoquunt. Verum dum ebullit, in medio cocturæ vel parum supra vel infra addunt modicum ferri veteris vel glebæ æris juxta intentionem operantis. Aquam Vitriolatam decoctam in vasa lignea transfundunt in quibus frigescent. congelatur in Vitriolum.

They make great Quantities of Green Copperas at Deptford near Greenwich.



The Making of Minium, or Red-Lead.

FIRST they take Lead and waste it in an Oven or Furnace; that is, bring it to a Substance almost like a Lithargy, by stirring it with an Iron Rake or Hoe. This they grind with two Pair of Stones, which deliver it from one to another, the first grinds it coarser, the second finer. [There is a Mill so contrived as that it moves at once six Pair of these Stones.] Thus reduced to Powder and washed, it is put into an Oven, or reverberating Furnace, and by continual stirring with the Iron Rake, or Hoe, it is brought to the right Colour in two or three Days. The Fire must not be extreme all this while, else it will clod together, and change Colour. The Iron Rake, wherewith it is stirred, is hung, or poised, on an Iron Hook, else it is so heavy that it could not be moved by one Man.

Ceruss is made of Plates of Lead softened with Steams of Vinegar, vid. *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. CXXXVII. p. 935.

The Allom Work at Whitby in Yorkshire.

THE Process of making Allom, as we partly saw, and partly received from the Workmen, was as followeth.

First, They take the Mine, picked from the *Desse*, or Rock, and laying it on great Heaps, burn it with Whins and Wood till it be white. When it is sufficiently burned, they barrow it into a Pit made on purpose, some ten Feet long, six Feet broad, and Seven-fourths of a Yard deep, where it is steeped in Water for the Space of eight or ten Hours. Then they draw out the Liquor (which is but a *Lixivium* impregnated with the Allom Mine) into Troughs, by which it is conveyed to the Allom House, into a deep Cistern of about twenty Yards in Circumference, and three Yards and a Half deep. After this first Water is drawn off the Mine in the Pits, they do not presently cast away the Mine, but pour fresh Water on it the second Time; and, after the second Water is drawn off (which is much weaker than the first) they cast out the Mine, and put in new, and pour on fresh Water as before.

Out of the Cistern they convey the *Lixivium*, by Troughs, into the Pans; where it is boiled for the Space of twenty-four Hours ordinarily. Then they take off the Liquor out of the Pans, and examine it by Weight, to know how much Lee, made of *Kelp*, it will require, which is for the most Part six Inches of the Pan's Depth.

Which being put in, so soon as the Liquor boils, or flows up, by the putting in of an Iron Coal-Rake, or other Iron Instrument, they draw it off into a Settler, and there let it stand about an Hour, that so the Sulphur and other Dregs may settle to the Bottom; which being done, it is drawn off

The Allom Work at Whitby. 145

off into Coolers, where it continues about four Days and Nights. The Cooler being drawn about half full, they pour into it a Quantity of Urine, viz. about eight Gallons into a Cooler that contains about two half Tuns.

Having thus stood four Days and Nights, it is quite cool, and the Allom chrystallized to the Sides of the Cooler. Then they scoop out the Liquor (which they call the *Mother*) into a Cistern, and put it into the Pans again, with new *Linnium* to be evaporated by boiling, &c. The Allom that is shot-ten and chrystallized on the Sides of the Cooler, they scrape off and wash with fair Spring Water; then throw it into a Bing, where the Water drains from it. Thence it is taken and cast into a Pan, which they call the *Rocking Pan*, and there melted; it is scooped out, and conveyed by Troughs into Tuns, in which it stands about ten Days until it be perfectly cool and condensed. Then they unhoop and stave the Tuns, and taking out the Allom, chip it and carry it into the Store-House.

We failed to enquire exactly what Proportion of *Kelp* they put in. For tho^e they told us six Inches of the Pan's Depth, yet they told us not how deep the Pans are made.





T H E
*Making of SALT at Nampt-
 wych in Cheshire.*



HE Salt Spring, or (as they call it) the *Brine Pit*, is near the River, and is so plentiful, that were all the Water boiled out that it would afford (as they told us) it would yield Salt enough for all *England*. The Lords of the Pit appoint how much shall be boiled as they see Occasion, that the Trade be not clogged.

Divers Persons have Interest in the Brine-Pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord ; some have one Lead-wallings, some two, some three, some four, or more.

N. B. *A Lead-wallings is the Brine of twenty-four Hours boiling for one House.*

Two hundred and sixteen Lead-wallings, or thereabout, belong to all the Owners of the Pit. No Tradesman, Batchelor, or Widow, can rent more than eighteen Lead-wallings.

They have four sworn Officers chosen yearly, which they call *Occupiers of Walling*, whose Duty is to see equal Dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concerned. They appoint how many Houses shall work at a Time, and that is twelve at the most. When there is Occasion for Salt to be made, they cause a Cryer to make Proclamation, that so all Parties concerned may put to their
 Fires

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Fires at the same Time; and so when they shall cease at a determinate Hour, at which they must give over; else they cause their Salt to be marred by casting Dirt into it, or the like.

There are in the Town about fifty Houses, and every House hath four Pans, which the Rulers are to see be exactly of the same Measure.

Salt-water taken out of the *Brine-Pit* in two Hours and a Quarter boiling, will be evaporated and boiled up into Salt. When the Liquor is more than luke-warm, they take strong Ale, Bullock's Blood, and Whites of Eggs, mixed together with Brine in this Proportion; of Blood one Egg-shell full, the White of one Egg, and a Pint of Ale, and put it into a Pan of twenty-four Gallons, or thereabouts. The Whites of the Eggs, and the Blood, serve to clarify the Brine by raising the Scum, which they take off just upon the Boiling of the Pans, otherwise it will boil in, and spoil the Salt. The older the Blood is, the better it is, *ceteris paribus*. They do not always put in Blood, *viz.* when there is Danger of the Liquor's boiling too fast. If the Liquor happens to boil too fast, they take, to allay it, Brine that had been boiled and drained from the Salt: Crude Brine, they say, will diminish their Salt. The Ale serves, they said, to harden the Corn of the Salt.

After one Hour's boiling, the Brine will begin to Corn: Then they take a small Quantity of clear Ale, and sprinkle thereof into the Pan about one Egg-shell full. [*Note, If you put in too much, it will make the Broth boil over the Pan.*] All the while before they put in the last Ale, they cause the Pan to boil as fast as they can; afterwards very gently, till the Salt be almost dry. They do not evaporate *ad siccitatem*, but leave about a Pottle or Gallon of Brine in the Pan, lest

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the Salt should burn, and stick to the Sides of the Pan.

The Brine thus sufficiently boiled and evaporated, they take out the Salt, and put it into Conical Baskets, (which they call Barrows) and in them let the Water drain from it an Hour, more or less, and then set it to dry in the Hot-house behind the Furnace.

A Barrow, containing six Pecks, is sold there for 1 s. 4 d.

Out of two Pans of forty-eight Gallons, they expect seven Pecks of Salt, *Winchester-measure*.

Note, The House in which the Salt is boiled, is called the *Wych-House*; whence may be guessed what *Wych* signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-springs, and Salt made, are called by the Name of *Wych*, viz. *Namptwycb, Northwycb, Middlowycb, Droitwycb*. The Vessel whereinto the Brine is by Troughs conveyed from the Brine-Pit, is called the Ship. It is raised up out of the Pit by a Pump. Between the Furnace and the Chimney Tunnels, which convey up the Smoke, is the Hot-house, where they set their Salt to dry; along the Floor whereof, run two Funnels from the Furnaces almost parallel to the Horizon, and then arise perpendicularly; in these the Flame and Smoke running along from the Furnaces, heat the Room by the Way.

At *Droitwycb* in *Warcestershire*, the Salt is boiled in shallow leaden Pans. They first put in Salt-water out of the Brine-Pit.

After one Hour's boiling they fill up the Pan with Water that drains from the Salt set to dry in Barrows. After a second Hour's boiling they fill up the Pan again with the same.

In five Hours Space the Pan boils dry, and they take out the Salt.

In

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In twenty-four Hours they boil out five Pans, and then draw out the Ashes. After the Ashes are drawn out, they put in the White of an Egg, to cause the Scum to arise, [viz. the Dust and Ash that fell into the Pans, while the Ashes were drawing out] which they take off with a Scummer. After four Hours they begin to take out the Salt; and once in twenty-four Hours they take out a Cake, which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan (which they call *clod Salt*) otherwise the Pan would melt. They told us, that they use neither Blood, nor Ale. The Salt made here is extraordinary white and fine.

Anno 1679, A Rock of natural Salt, from which issues a vigorous, sharp Brine, was discovered in *Cheeshire*, in the Ground of *William Marbury, Esq.* The Rock, which is as hard and pure as Alkum, and when pulverized, a fine and sharp Salt, is between thirty-three and thirty-four Yards distant from the Surface of the Earth. Mountains of Fossile Salt are found in *Hungary, Transilvania, Lithuania, &c.*



The Manner of making Salt of Sea-Sand in Lancashire.

IN Summer-time, in dry Weather, they skim or pare off the upper Part of the Sand in the Flats and Washes, that are covered at full Sea, and bare when the Tide is out, and lay it up on great Heaps.

Of this Sand they take and put in Troughs, bored with Holes at the Bottom, and thereon pour Water, as Laundresses do upon Ashes to make a *Lixivium*; which Water draining through the Sand, carries the Salt, therein contained, down with it into Vessels placed underneath to receive it. So long as this Liquor

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quor is strong enough to bear an Egg, they pour on more Water; so soon as the Egg begins to sink, they cast the Sand out of the Troughs, and put in new.

This Water, thus impregnant with Salt, they boil in leaden Pans, wherein the Water evaporating, the Salt remains behind.

There is also at *Newcastle, Preston*, Pans in *Scotland, Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, and elsewhere, great Plenty of Salt made of Sea-water, by boiling, and evaporating in like Manner; wherein they make use of Oxes Blood.

As for these Accounts of preparing some of our *English* Mineral, I dare answer for the Half of them, having seen them myself, many Years ago, in my Travels through *England* and *Wales*, and published them *Anno* 1674; since which Time other Processes have been given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, which being more operose, may be useful to Undertakers of such Works; therefore we will refer to them.

For the Iron Works in the Forest of *Dean*. See *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. CXXXVII.

For the Tin Mines of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*. See Numb. LXIX, and CXXXVIII.

For Refining with Antimony, *ibid.*

The Art of Refining, Numb. CXLII.

An Account of our *English* Allom-Works, *ibid.*

Of our *English* Copperas-Works, *ibid.*

Of our Salt-Works, *ibid.*

Of Coal-Pits. See Dr. *Plot* of *Staffordshire*, Chap. III. Paragraph 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 60, 61, 62.

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